THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

How the Result of the Election is Regarded—Opinions of Republican Papers.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*]

We wish that the President might read in this New Hampshire election a wholesome lesson for himself. His San Domingo scheme, which has been opposed by the ablest and most influential part of the Republican press all over the country, has, as Tuesday's vote shows, alienated from him, and, what is of more serious consequence, from the Republican party, a great body of Republican voters.

The people of New Hampshire do not approve of the violent and extra constitutional measures the President has taken in the San Domingo scheme; they do not approve of the President's interference in the organization of the Senate, or the manner in which, at his instance, the Foreign Relations Committee was so packed as to lessen the opposition to a San Domingo treaty; they do not believe that such men as Morton, Chandler, Butler, and Cameron are fit leaders for the Republican party; they do not believe that a President is wise who insults such men as Sumner, Cox, and Wells, and rejects the advice of such men as Senators Trumbull, Schurz, and Wilson. The elections of last fall, which would have warned a man attentive to the people's voice, were not heeded by the President. He pursued his chosen course, regardless of the warnings of those who, during his whole career, had proved themselves his most earnest and disinterested friends. And now comes New Hampshire—a State which has not gone Democratic for sixteen years, and abandons the President to whom, in 1868, it gave nearly seven thousand majority.

[*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*]

The event is important and suggestive. It rouses to enthusiasm the hopes of the Democrats, who see already a President of their own in the White House in 1873, and who build upon the campaign of 1872 a thorough reconstruction of Congress in their interest. Whatever be the cause, it must be removed, and wherever in the Republican party there are bickerings or dissensions they must cease, and unity and harmony must be restored to reproduce the mutual confidence in which we went to victory under Lincoln and Grant. We cannot ignore the full significance of the surrender of the Federal Government to the Democrats. It may not mean war again, but it means a thorough disturbance of past legislation, and a revival of questions now supposed to be dead and buried. It means an assault upon the public credit, and the casting of suspicion upon the integrity of the nation.

[*From the Lancaster (Pa.) Express.*]

If this rude awakening from the dream that the independent voters of the Republican party can be rallied as a unit at elections to support a policy like that of San Domingo annexation, or to give their sanction to such an outrage as the removal of Sumner, who is justly regarded as the ablest and truest Republican of them all, shall have the effect of inducing the President to reconsider his intentions and abandon the odious annexation scheme, together with the greatly mistaken idea that it is within his province to regulate the composition of the Congressional committees in order that they may be made to conform to his personal wishes—then the present misfortune in New Hampshire will not have been suffered in vain, and similar disasters in other States may be averted. The Republican party is composed largely of men who think for themselves. The mere fact that a ticket is called "Republican" is not enough of itself to unite them in its support with that zeal and unanimity which are necessary in order to insure success. The Connecticut election takes place within two or three weeks of the present time. Unless the false steps at Washington which paralyzed the efforts and destroyed the hopes of the Republicans of New Hampshire are abandoned, and an entirely different policy inaugurated, there can be no ground for hope that the result there will be more favorable than that we are now called to deplore.

[*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser.*]

The family jar between the administration and Senator Sumner is credited as the occasion of this misfortune. It certainly had its influence on the New England mind. Many of the New England Republicans felt hurt in the house of their friends at his deposition from the leadership of the Senate. It is quite possible that many of them voted intelligently to rebuke the administration for its supposed part in his removal. But the conception is not altogether correct. The reformatory mission of the Republican party is pretty well ended. It has already destroyed the gigantic evils which summoned it into the field, and now there come a lull and calm in which the questions of debt, finance, tariff and economical administration are taking precedence. We cannot disguise the existence of a crisis in the life of the party. It has lost its old power of appeal to the future, and an appeal to the past, in a republic, is of no account. What the Republican party needs now is a cool-headed, steadfast financial policy, a constant exposition to the public of what it has done and is doing in that direction, an absolute purity of administration, and, finally, a foreign policy of annexation which can call out heat, temper, and enthusiasm enough to bring its sluggish vote to the polls. Such a policy is a work of time, and the New Hampshire election is the first shot from the picket line, to be followed by the long roll and the serried array.

[*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*]

The foolish and unjustifiable bolt against General Stevens weakened the integrity of the party; and then for the last few days the Republican papers and speakers have thought it best to join the Democrats in an outcry against the President and the majority of the Republican Senators—against the administration, in fact, by which the party must stand or fall. The leading Republican daily in the State on Monday teemed with such expressions as these—"indignity heaped by Senator Morton and his associates upon Senator Sumner"—"the perpetrators and instigators of that proceeding, including President Grant himself"—"deliberate conspiracy"—"personal government not to be tolerated"—and so on, with hardly a dozen lines pertinent to the pending contest in the State. The Republican leaders seem to have had an idea that they could best fight their battle by putting on the badge and assuming the slogan of their enemies.

[*Concord (N. H.) Statesman.*]

Had Charles Sumner not been forced from his place as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the Republican vote would have been larger; had the San Domingo scheme been left to the operation of natural causes, instead of being pushed with unreasonable persistence, it would have been larger; had Congress succeeded in restoring our commerce to the extent and importance it had before the Rebellion, it would have been larger; had some of the land grant bills, however wise and just in themselves, been discreetly deferred until the public understanding had grown up to them, it would have been larger; and had all these causes of embarrassment been withheld, we might have carried the State by nearly the usual majority, in spite of the demoralization produced in the party by the forcing upon it of unpopular nominations, made in packed caucuses.

[*The Washington Chronicle.*]

The defeat is as unwelcome as it was unexpected. It can be traced directly to the recent events in the Senate, and we regret that this election occurred before the people had full time to consider and rightly estimate the real importance of the matter.

[*Brooklyn Union.*]

There is an opinion that opposition to the continuance of the income tax has had something to do with the result, but this is, we think, an error. This tax is not unpopular in the State, and the Republican convention formally declared in its platform that the wealth of the nation should pay its debt, and hence they were opposed to abolishing the income tax, or taxes upon those luxuries which wealth only can afford.

[*Albany Evening Journal.*]

The result does not signify that New Hampshire has renounced her allegiance to Republican principles, but it should serve as a useful warning against bickerings and foolish contentions calculated to impair and fritter away the strength of the party, and teach the importance of wise, united, and harmonious counsels.

[*Syracuse Standard.*]

Immediate measures must be taken to restore the harmony of the party and organization with larger reference to principles than to men. Thus New Hampshire may, in the end, prove a salutary lesson; but if its teachings are disregarded the future of the party is informed with but little hope.

FROM PERU.

Movements of War Vessels—The Carnival—The Coolie Trade—The Revolutions in Bolivia and Colombia, Etc.

Special Correspondence of the Evening Telegraph.

CALLAO, Peru, Feb. 20.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States steamer Ossipee, Commander John H. Russell, which has been so long expected, arrived here early yesterday morning, eighty-three days from San Francisco, via Guayaquil, where she stopped three days. The Mohican having preceded her in attending to some public business at that point, farther delay was unnecessary. The Ossipee made such slow speed under sail that her provisions ran short, and it became necessary to steam from Guayaquil to Callao. When she anchored here, it is said she had but two or three days' bread left. She has now a two bladed propeller, and seems to be even slower than before the change.

Commodore McDougall will make her his flagship, and Commander J. N. Miller will relieve Commander Russell, who returns to the United States.

The Mohican, Commodore Low, arrived here on the 11th instant, thirty days from Guayaquil, which is seven hundred miles up the coast, and, after refitting, sailed on the 15th for San Francisco, via the Gulf of Tehauntepec and Mexican coast. As the Mohican left her anchorage, the mail steamer from the north came in with orders for her to tow the Jamestown, which vessel has been patched up, to Panama for duty with the Darien surveying expedition. The Ossipee will probably attempt this, and the two ships leave about the 22d instant. They should reach Panama by March 10.

Commander George White has relieved Commander Haxtun, of the Onward, and Lieutenant Gwinner, of Philadelphia, has also joined the latter ship, which remains here as the storeship of the South Pacific Squadron.

H. M. S. Chanticleer is still in port, awaiting the arrival of the English Admiral in the Zealous, due March 6, from the South Coast. The immense English propeller John Elder, of the new Liverpool, Valparaiso, and Callao line, sailed on the 18th for England, with a full freight and orders to stop at Islay, Arica, Valparaiso, Montevideo, Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon, and Bordeaux. This is a very long steamship route, but a thoroughly successful one. The John Elder is the finest steamer in the line, and does infinite credit to her builders. She is 420 feet long.

THE COOLIE TRADE

continues very brisk, and ships are constantly coming from and returning to China. The Peruvian papers style them Asiatic emigrants. The climate suits "John" exactly.

THE CARNIVAL,

with its sports, seriously interrupts business, and until the "saint days" are passed but little will be done.

Guano freights are fair. England, 65 to 70 shillings per ton.

There is much complaint of a

SCARCITY OF COIN

in Peru, particularly silver. Bank notes are as common as greenbacks in the United States, and nearly all have the stamp of the American bank-note companies. American gold continues at 8 per cent. premium.

THE REVOLUTIONS IN BOLIVIA AND COLOMBIA

have not as yet communicated themselves to this unstable people, and political economists attribute the unusual peace here (two years) to the immense railroad projects being prosecuted under the direction of Mr. Henry Meiggs. These are all controlled by Americans, and consequently are advancing finely. The rains in the mountains have driven the surveyors into Lima temporarily. There (Lima) it never rains.

A STARTLING RUMOR.

A Proposition from Spain for the Sale of Cuba and Porto Rico—One Hundred Million Dollars Asked.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* telegraphs as follows:—

"There is a startling rumor to-night, not generally known, of advices received from Minister Sickles, submitting as the result of the negotiations he has been conducting for several months past, a proposition from the Government of Spain for the sale to this Government of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. The amount asked is believed to be one hundred millions of dollars, payable in instalments."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Church War.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

The trial of the case of the First Reformed Presbyterian Congregation was resumed to-day. Dr. McMurray, one of the relators, was examined at some length, repeating the occurrences described by the witnesses who have preceded him. Regarding the meeting of February 13, 1870, after the election and organization of the new board, he said that the report of the old board and session stated that 127 persons who had voted at the election of the new board were not entitled to vote, without stating who they were and why; and the chairman, Mr. Graham, declared a motion to accept this report as carried, and no such motion had been made. A motion to adjourn was declared as carried, without giving time for the vote to be taken, and an attempt to reorganize ended in excitement and confusion.

The Burns Brothers.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

George Morris, alias Peter Burns, and Charles Harris, alias Joseph Burns, were this morning put on trial upon the charge of breaking into Friedenburg's pawn shop, at the corner of Seventh and Poplar streets, and stealing therefrom a large quantity of goods.

Mr. Fiss, a clerk in the employ of S. M. & S. Friedenberg, testified that some time in the night of January 14, 1870, their place was entered by burglars, who forced an entrance through the large bulk window. Some articles of jewelry were stolen, and an attempt had been made to open the fireproof, which, however, failed; the chisel was found in the safe the next morning.

John Shields, a private watchman in this locality, testified that between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning the store was entered he saw four men going up Poplar street from Seventh; three were on the sidewalk and one in the middle of the street; when they got to Ninth one went north, and the others went south; shortly after this he saw two men standing on the corner opposite Freidenberg's, and thinking they meant to plunder some place, he went for Officers Taylor and Schuler; he then went to Franklin street; he saw a man turn the corner of Seventh and Poplar, and caught him; that man was Joseph Burns, who was handed over to Officer Schuler; Sergeant Schuler fired his pistol at two men running up Poplar street; witness ran up; the men fired at him, and he fired at them.

Sergeant Schuler testified that after he had been called by Mr. Shields, he saw two men jump Friedenberg's fence, and he pulled his pistol and fired two shots as they ran up Franklin street.

The case is yet on trial.

SECOND EDITION

THE DISORDERS IN PARIS.

The German Army of Occupation.

The San Domingo Commission

Haytien Opposition to Annexation.

Interview with President Saget

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Philada. Methodist Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Suppression of Disorders in Paris.

LONDON, March 16.—The *Times'* special despatch from Paris says that the French Cabinet has decided to appoint M. Valentin Prefect of the Paris police. This indicates the adoption of measures for the suppression of all popular tumults. The police will, however, permit the usual mid-Lent gatherings, and disturbances are feared.

Revolutionary Journal Seized.

An inflammatory journal called the *Ami du Peuple* appeared in Paris yesterday, and was at once seized by the police.

A Council of Ministers

is to be held at the Versailles prefecture.

The receptions of foreign ministers will hereafter be held at their residences in Paris.

A Proclamation

has been addressed by the Minister of War to the Mobile Guards, complimenting them upon their efforts for the cause of France, and concluding as follows:—"Nothing can long arrest the destinies of France. Courage, patience, and patriotism!"

The Dead on the Late Battlefields.

LONDON, March 16.—A special despatch from Lille to the *News* says:—"The battlefields in the North of France threaten to become the focus of a pestilence. Dead bodies are found floating in the dykes and marshes. Active measures have been taken for their interment."

The *Telegraph's* special from Amiens says that the future

German Army of Occupation

in France will consist of the Saxon and Wurtemburg corps and the 7th Prussian Corps.

It is rumored that

Ricciotti Garibaldi

is in Paris.

The *Times'* special telegraphs that the presence of numerous Garibaldians in Paris has a very disquieting influence upon the population.

The *Times*, in an article on the

Labors of the High Commission,

anticipates an easy settlement of the fisheries question, but is not sanguine as to an arrangement in the case of the Alabama claims. The *Times* expresses regret at the limited powers held by the commission.

Storm in Great Britain.

LONDON, March 16.—A violent storm prevails throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and it is thought the telegraph lines are greatly deranged. It is already known that many vessels are ashore, or have otherwise received much damage. The details are as yet missing and awaited with anxiety.

Austria and Prussia.

VIENNA, March 16.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has despatched Count Potocki to Berlin to salute Emperor William upon his accession to the imperial crown of Germany.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16—11·30 P. M.—Consols 91¾ for money and 92 for account. American securities firm; 5-20s of 1862, 92½; of 1865, old, 91½; of 1867, 90¾; 10-40s, 89. Stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 33.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 16—1·30 P. M.—American securities are quieter. United States bonds of 1862, 92; of 1865, old, 91½; Great Western, 34.

LIVERPOOL, March 16—2·30 P. M.—The Cotton official report says the market is hardening; middling uplands, 7¾d.; Orleans, 7¾d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales. Barley, 4s.; Pork, 91s. 6d.; Lard, 68s. 6d.; Bacon, 48s. 6d.; Cumberland cut, 50s. for short rib middle.

FROM THE STATE.

Philadelphia Methodist Conference—Second Day.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

READING, Pa., March 16.—The weather this morning is damp, with a northeast wind. The conference-room was well filled with members and visitors. At 9 o'clock Bishop Simpson took the chair.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. Charles J. Thompson.

Rev. James Haud was reported as deceased during the year.

Revs. S. Powers, James Neill, James B. Ayres, C. J. Cranch, J. Edwards, Adam Wallace, John Thompson, and Anthony Atwood were continued in the relation of supernumerary or partially disabled ministers.

The Philadelphia Conference Education Society made a report commending the cause of poor young men who are waiting for means to obtain an education for the Christian ministry. The paper was referred. Dr. Dashiell stated that twenty young men are waiting for action in their behalf. He named some prominent gentlemen of Philadelphia who have undertaken the education of some, commending their example.

The Stewards proceeded to their annual business. They made a proposition to allow none to join the conference who are not willing to unite themselves with the Preachers' Mutual Aid Society, which secures $1000 to each deceased minister's family who pays twenty dollars annually.

This measure was deemed necessary for the success of the society, but was severely opposed as partaking of a coercive character. An amendment was offered that all who join be *expected and urgently requested* to become members of the society, which was adopted.

The call for moneys raised for worn-out preachers, widows, and orphans was then made, the answers showing an excess of the assessments upon the respective churches, thanks to a liberal people.

The report of the Trustees of the Centenary Fund was made.

Rev. Dr. Vincent made a short address.

The committee ordered yesterday on the West Chester resolution was announced by the Bishop:—Revs. G. D. Carrow, J. Cunningham, J. Welsh, and J. Todd.

Adjourned, with benediction by Rev. J. R. Merrell.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The San Domingo Commission.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived, steamer City of Port-au-Prince, from Port-au-Prince March 7. She brings the following news:—

SAMANA BAY, Feb. 23.—The United States steamer Nantasket, Captain McCook, arrived here from Santo Domingo City, bringing news five days later than that brought by the Tybee.

Cabral and the Commission.

On the 18th Commissioner Andrew D. White left Santo Domingo City on an overland trip to Puerto Plata. At the latter place he will be taken on board the Nantasket and proceed to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Hayti, where, by previous arrangement, he will have an interview with Jose Cabral, the former President of Dominica, and now leader of the forces opposed to Baez. Mr. White is accompanied by Samuel Hazard, Jr., of Philadelphia, and Mr. Blackwell, of Newark, N. J.

The American Flag Raised.

Much excitement has been caused in Santo Domingo City by an official announcement that the inhabitants of Bani and San Cristoval had hauled down the Dominican colors and raised the American flag. Commissioner Samuel G. Howe had gone to Bani to investigate the matter.

The Revolutionary Force,

composed of the adherents of ex-President Salnave, were about marching against Hayti with the object of overthrowing Saget, the present President, and placing Leconte at the head of the Government. Leconte, accompanied by Major C. G. Megrue, of Cincinnati, had visited the commissioners. The Nantasket yesterday duly honored Washington's birthday, and to-day sails for Puerto Plata, to meet Commissioner White. The result of the latter's visit to Cabral is looked forward to with great interest.

The Commission at Port-au-Prince.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, March 7.—The commission reached here on the 2d of March, from Azua, all in excellent health. They will wait here for Commissioner White, who went overland from Santo Domingo to Puerto Plata. He is expected here, in the steamer Nantasket, by the 10th, bringing with him two scientific expeditions, under Professors Blake and Ward, that crossed before him. The Tennessee will then start immediately for home, touching at Santiago de Cuba and Key West for coal.

The Questions of Debt and Disputed Boundary

are the most important raised since the last despatches. The Haytiens are bitterly opposed to annexation. The commissioners, however, were received civilly.

Cabral's Strength

consists almost wholly of Haytien support. Information that the Tennessee had been reported missing first reached the party here.

Letter from Cabral.

Cabral has sent a communication to the frontier for the commission, in answer to a letter from Mr. Howe written at Azua, but the letter is delayed until the Haytien authorities can correspond with our Minister in regard to receiving it. Mr. Wade is anxious not to complicate matters by bringing him here, wishing as he does to avoid all appearance of being engaged while in Hayti in prosecuting an investigation looking to annexation.

The Steamer Tennessee.

The statement of General Banks that she is unseaworthy was received with great indignation, and denounced as heartlessly cruel. She is one of the strongest and best ships in the navy, with a select company of efficient officers.

When the Commission Expects to Reach Home.

We expect now, unless delayed by the Nantasket, to reach home by the 25th of March, or at the furthest by the 1st of April. A delay of one week from this cause is possible, and if the ship is not heard from for two weeks it should not cause anxiety.

The Mail from the Commission

leaves for New York to-day by the steamer Port-au-Prince.

Commissioner Wade

is preparing a short preliminary report, which he hopes to get off on the steamer this evening. He has also sent a short letter to President Grant. Mr. Howe had arranged for a pretty thorough exploration of this section of Hayti, but Mr. Wade insisted there was no authority for it and it should not be done.

Interview with President Saget.

The second day after our arrival here Messrs. Wade and Howe called by previous agreement upon the President and Cabinet. The meeting had no reference to annexation, and all the Cabinet was present. Upon being presented,

Mr. Wade Said:

Mr. President, we are the commissioners of the United States charged with the duty of making certain inquiries touching the state and condition of the Dominican Republic, with the view to a possibility of more intimate relations between the two republics than have hitherto existed; and having performed that duty we were reluctant to leave this beautiful island without doing ourselves the honor of calling and paying respects to the President of the Haytien Republic, and we desire to express our hope that the same friendly and amicable relations that have so long animated the people of both nations may long continue. In doing this we but express the sincere sentiments of the President and people of the United States."

To this

President Saget Replied

that he gladly reciprocated the feelings of friendship expressed by Mr. Wade, and would do all in his power to aid their researches. After some informal conversation Mr. Wade said he greatly regretted not being able to speak their own language, because he thought he then would be able to say a great deal that would tend to allay the present feeling towards us, by showing the points on which the Haytiens misunderstood us.

President Saget, at this, earnestly said that the educated class of Hayti fully understood and appreciated the condition of the United States, but a large class only remembered the slavery which existed there, and they felt that they had themselves been slaves, and it was impossible to influence them.

The President, at the close of the conference, said he would try and visit the commissioners. He is not expected, however, on account of the general and popular feeling against the presence of the commission in the harbor.

FROM NEW YORK.

Shipment of Specie.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Specie shipment for Europe to-day, $186,000.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

President Grant's Visit to California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 15.—A meeting of citizens was held this afternoon to make arrangements for the proper reception of General Grant on his proposed visit to California. A resolution formally inviting him was adopted, and a committee of arrangements appointed.

Ship Libelled for Smuggling.

The ship Annie Small, from Hong Kong, has been libelled for smuggling opium.

California on New Hampshire.

The California press credit the defeat of the Republicans in New Hampshire to the failure of Congress to repeal the Income tax, to reduce taxation and expenses, and to otherwise meet the reasonable demands of the people.

Billiards.

A billiard match, English three-ball, side pocket game of 1000 points, for $1000 aside, is being played this evening, between Dion and Rudolph. At the 47th inning the game stood, Rudolph 150 and Dion 184.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

New Jersey M. E. Conference—Second Day.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

SALEM, N. J., March 16.—The session was opened by Rev. J. Rusling.

One hundred and twenty ministers answered to the roll.

The eleventh question was taken up. The character of preachers was presented and passed, and generally gratifying reports given of the churches within our bounds.

Dr. J. W. Wiley, editor of the *Ladies' Repository*, was introduced; also William Pettinger, Rev. Mr. Murphy, and J. Thompson.

On motion, Dr. Wiley was invited to participate in the business of the conference so far as lawful.

After singing the 205th hymn, Dr. Wiley offered a most eloquent prayer, and the young men to be received in full connection in the conference were called before the bar of the conference and addressed by the Bishop. The name of A. Chambers was called, and it was announced that he had been expelled for immorality and he was marked discontinued. W. S. McCowan's examination was reported good, he was elected to Deacon's Orders and admitted to full connection. J. W. Morris' examination was good, he was admitted and elected to orders. G. E. Hancock's examination was good, and he was admitted and elected.

The order of the day was then taken up, and the stewards proceeded to take up the money for the worn-out preachers.

While the stewards were asking for claimants, Rev. B. F. Woolston desired to be informed how far the engaging in secular pursuits affected the claims of superannuated preachers.

He found it necessary to the support of his family to enter upon secular pursuits.

The entertainers of the conference desired, through Rev. A. E. Ballard, that the conference have their photographs taken immediately on the adjournment of conference this morning. Mr. Flynn, of Salem, would be in readiness with his instrument to make a lasting impression of the conference.

Mr. Stokes made an elaborate report of the condition of the New Brunswick district. This district now completes its quadrenial term. It is one hundred miles in length and from five to fifteenth miles wide, extending almost wholly along the Atlantic coast and the Raritan Bay and in the pines, with people few and poor. The membership numbers 5217. Fifteen new churches have been erected during the last four years. Five new parsonages have been built at a cost of $20,000. Revivals have been enjoyed in every charge. He has preached nearly two hundred regular sermons during the year.

Rev. J. B. Dobbins, Presiding Elder, represented the Trenton district as in a prosperous condition. The increase of church property is 85 per cent., and the advance in salary has been $6410, or 40 per cent. The Sunday-school work is pushed forward with vigor. One minister, Rev. G. Neal, has broken down and will be compelled to give up his charge.

By resolution, Professor Wilson, a prominent citizen of Vineland, was invited to address the conference in regard to the Methodist Seminary located at that place. It seems that after the walls were put up and enclosed the work ceased. The enthusiasm on the part of the people interested has not been equal to the emergencies of the case. The financial exhibit is not at all flattering.

On motion the address presented by Professor Wilson was ordered to be referred to the Committee on Education.

Mr. C. K. Landis, the projector of Vineland, addressed the conference upon the same subject. He made a most eloquent appeal for the completion of the seminary. Mr. Landis, in addressing the conference, referred to the advantages of Vineland. He spoke of the absence of rumselling and drinking, and the freedom of the place from all the evils and sins resulting from these sources of death. The objections against Vineland were judiciously referred to.

Rev. W. E. Perry addressed the conference on the necessity of taking conference action on the subject of camp meetings. A committee was ordered.

Rev. S. Vansant represented the Burlington district as in a most prosperous condition, both financially and spiritually. This district extends from the Delaware river to the ocean. The conference adjourned with singing.

The following are the committees of the conference:—

Public Worship—A. E. Ballard, G. K. Morris, W. W. Christine.

Education—B. S. Sharp, C. S. Vancleve, P. Cline, H. M. Brown, W. E. Perry.

State of the Church—T. Hanlon, C. H. Whitecar, A. K. Street, R. A. Chalker, J. S. Heisler.

Tract Cause—Wm. E. Boyle, P. Y. Calder, G. H. Tullis, G. Hitchens, J. T. Price.

Missions—The Presiding Elders.

Temperance—R. V. Lawrence, James Vansant, W. Margerum, T. Sovereign, S. Parker.

Sunday Schools—R. V. Lawrence, J. B. Graw, B. C. Lippincott, T. D. Sleeper, J. Stiles, J. E. Adams, E. Hewitt, W. Walton, J. Ashbrook.

Post Offices—P. C. Johnson, J. R. Westwood, J. P. Connelly, D. Moore, C. C. Eastlack.

Church Finance—R. Thorn, A. Mathews, C. E. Hill, George L. Dobbins, S. E. Post.

To Receive Education Money—J. J. Corson, H. M. Shimp, E. Waters, L. O. Manchester, W. C. Stockton.

Church Extension—S. Townsend, W. S. Zane, L. Larew, W. V. Kelly, E. Green.

To Assist Statistical Secretary—T. C. Carman, E. Hewitt, J. H. Payran, G. L. Dobbins, J. G. Crate.

Sunday School Statistics—G. Reed, C. A. Malsbury, G. W. Dobbins, D. H. Shock, W. F. Randolph.

Bible Cause—C. K. Fleming, R. J. Andrews, W. F. Abbott, J. Ashbrook, J. B. Turpin.

Publication of Minutes—Secretary of Association.

Freedmen's Aid Society—J. S. Phelps, W. W. Moffet, H. B. Beegle, W. Pittinger, N. Edwards.

A. and F. Christian Missions—W. Franklin, J. J. Graw, H. Belting, H. S. Norris, G. Hughes.

To Collect Missionary Reports—A. J. Gregory, G. C. Stanger, J. F. Heienman, M. C. Stokes, J. B. Westcott.

Quarterly Review—J. H. Mickle, W. C. Chattin, W. Reeves, S. M. Hudson, E. C. Hancock.

Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union.—T. S. Wilson, A. M. North, E. H. Durell, G. B. Wight, C. H. Hartranft.

State Methodist Convention—W. H. Pearne, George F. Brown.

Sabbath Desecration—A. Lawrence, John Fort, J. H. Hutchinson, W. B. Osborn, J. Gaskill.

Memoirs—J. B. Dobbins, James Vanzant, E. H. Stokes.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 16.—Cotton strong and higher; sales 2000 bales uplands at 15½c.; Orleans at 15½c. Flour steady; sales 10,000 bbls. State at $6@7·25; Ohio at $6·75@7·50; Western at $6@7·80; Southern at $7@9. Wheat firmer and advanced 1c.; sales of 34,000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·69 in store, and No. 2 at $1·59@1·60; new winter red and amber Western at $1·71@1·72. Corn very firm; sales 45,000 bushels new mixed Western at 88½@89½c. Oats steady; sales 17,000 bushels Ohio at 68@71c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet. Lard dull; steam, 12@12¼c.; kettle, 12¾c. Whisky quiet at 92c.

"CHERRY HILL."

The Annual Report of the Eastern Penitentiary—The Document in Full.

Operations of the Institution During 1870—The Working of the System of Separate Confinement.

A few days ago we published an abstract of the Annual Report of the Inspectors of the Eastern Penitentiary. This document is, however, of such great importance in its entirety, that we present it to our readers to-day without abridgment, as follows:—

To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

Gentlemen of the Legislature:—By the requirements of an act of the General Assembly approved April 23, 1829, and yet mandatory on the Inspectors of the "State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania," they most respectfully submit to you, herewith, their forty-second annual report. This report is for the year 1870.

The subjects which this act of 1829 requires to be specially considered, and on which the Inspectors are to make their return to the Legislature, will be found under the tabular forms in this report, which contain a full and complete, and thorough compliance with the demands of the law.

The important duty imposed on the Legislature, of regulating by statute those causes in the social organization which produce crime, the treatment of criminals, and the protection of the public, and at the same time of considering those agencies which impair the moral mental, and physical condition of so large a number of the population consigned to punitive, corrective, and curative public institutions, cannot so well be performed, without that information from the State at large, which, so far as the State Penitentiary can supply it, will be found in the statistics of this report. Pennsylvania is one of the original thirteen States. Her first Constitution was amended in 1790. In 1790 reforms in her penal code were made by the Legislature. It has been now seventy years since her praiseworthy efforts were begun to improve her social condition by legislation, for the alleviation of the poor, reform in her penal institutions, the care of the indigent, the treatment of human maladies, and the education of her youth. During this period, means have been secured by which reasonably reliable information can be had from which to determine many of the primary questions which should, in a great measure, regulate the character of the legislation now undoubtedly necessary for the changing condition of our social system. Our population is now over three millions and a half, and it will not be maintained that, with this increase in numbers of the people of the State, together with the progress that has been made in all the communital relations, the social condition is unchanged. If, then, crime, pauperism, and like social evils, are caused by other influences than those which are the concomitants of a sparse or pioneer character of a people, it becomes essential to ascertain what these influences are, and how they are produced. If overcrowded communities are prolific in these causes, or if changed or unstable demands for industry create an idle, itinerant class, which is, by lack of education in handicraft employments, the prey of temptations, it is proper such information should be obtained to enlighten the mind of the Legislature. Most important, too, would it be, that investigation should be directed thoroughly to understand the reasons for the facts which the tables in this report exhibit, in relation to the evils which arise from the want of systematic education of the youth in mechanical branches of industry. These are some of the questions which lie at the very foundation of wise and judicious legislation as to crime-cause and conflict punishment.

It is in vain that enlightened progress can be made in penal jurisprudence, unless causes are considered before effects are to become subjects for legislation. The most ordinary observer will promptly admit that the character of crime, as well as the general character of criminals has changed within the past few years. The tables furnished by the inspectors to your honorable bodies yearly, for the past fifteen years, fully prove this to be true.

During the year 1860, 259 prisoners were received into this Penitentiary. On the 31st day of December, 1860, there were 464 prisoners in the institution, 183 having been in that year discharged. Of these (259), 41 were illiterate; 37 could only read; 179 could read and write; and 2 were well instructed. Out of this number (259), 206 were unapprenticed; 20 were apprenticed and left before majority; and 33 served out their terms of apprenticeship. There were 152 of these prisoners under twenty-five years of age. The crimes of these 152 convicts were, larceny, 43; arson, 9; burglary, 20; rape, 7; murder of second degree, 6; manslaughter, 3; forgery, 6; burglary with other felony, 3.

During the year 1870, 315 prisoners were received, 282 having been in that year discharged. Of the 315, 62 were illiterate; 30 could only read, and 223 could read and write. Out of this (315), 283 were unapprenticed; 15 were apprenticed and left before majority, and 17 served out their term of apprenticeship. There were 150 of these prisoners who were under twenty-six years of age. The crimes of the 150 convicts were—larceny, 51; arson, 6; burglary, 15; rape, 3; murder of second degree, 4; manslaughter, 4; forgery, 1; and 15 for burglary, with the crime of larceny or other felony.

Of these 315, 107 were sent from the county of Philadelphia, 23 from Bucks, 10 from Cumberland, 20 from Dauphin, 10 from Bradford, 12 from Franklin, 11 from Lebanon, 10 from Luzerne, 12 from Lycoming, 9 from Northumberland, or, succinctly to present the facts, 208 from all the counties in the Eastern District of this State, and 107 from the city of Philadelphia.

It will be remarked that in 1860 there were 152 convicts received in this Penitentiary under twenty-six years of age, and that 42 of them committed other crimes than hereinbefore described, while in 1870 there were 150 received under twenty-six years of age, and 66 of these committed other crimes than enumerated for that year.

This examination of reported facts as exhibited by the tables attached to this report relating only to convicts in one of our State prisons, is made to indicate the value of the information on this class of subjects, if collected from all the penal institutions in the Commonwealth. Such statistics, carefully made and collected, together with equally important returns as to the many questions inseparably connected with social science, would enable the Legislature to enact preventive, correctional, and penal laws in harmony with the actual necessities for social improvement and public security.

It is deemed worthy of consideration in this connection to submit the following facts touching the influences of school education on the convicts sent to this penitentiary. All that relates to crime, especially among the youth of our State, is subject for careful examination by the wise and the good who are conscientiously laboring for the benefit of mankind. Far more important is it for those to investigate these subjects, who are charged with the responsible duty of making the laws for the people. Liberal expenditures of the money of the public are justified by the promise of substantial benefits society in the future is to receive for this outlay, but wisdom suggests that such liberality should only be authorized, after a thorough investigation of the means by which those objects and results are to be attained. To do this effectively involves a philosophical examination of the social structure and its defects, errors, evils, vices, crimes, and their causes, and that which would tend to remove or change them, and the most reasonable correctives or remedies.

Legislation which may tend to prevent crime is more necessary than that which only punishes its commission. If imperfect systems of education; ill-digested plans for public charity; narrow and injudicious administration of correctional or preventive agencies; or those abuses which result from public or private contributions for meritorious objects, but which too often pauperize without aiding their recipients, can be shown to exist, then legislation is needed to correct such evils.

The proper training under the best influences is now specially necessary for those who, by their ripening age, are to become participants in the various moral and legal relations which attach to citizenship. Every generation owes it to the highest obligation of duty to do all in its power to advance

Continued on the Second Page.

"CHERRY HILL."

Continued from the First Page.

those great interests which are dependent on public morals and conservative principles. Intimately connected with such duty is that legislation which prevents and punishes offenses against persons and property, and gives to all the greatest security in the possession of the rights and privileges which mark all enlightened civilization.

It is assumed as impossible that there can be two different standards of integrity—one of which governs the private citizen, but has no control over public action. How best to secure these results is a study for earnest practical minds, and all aids that may assist such, either in individual effort, or in public council, should be welcomed as valuable contributions.

In the year 1860, there was a total of 647 convicts in this penitentiary. 113 were illiterate; 121 could spell and read; 401 could read and write; 32 had a good English education.

Of these 647, 198 had parents living; 199, parents dead; 95, father living; 155, mother living.

In the year 1870, there was a total of 953 convicts in this Penitentiary, of whom 265 were unable to read.

There were 315 convicts received during the year 1870. Of these 62 were illiterate; 30 read only; 223 could read and write.

Of these 315 convicts, 109 had parents living; 94, parents dead; 40, father living; 72, mother living.

Taking the above statement as a comparison for a period of ten years, the following facts are also suggestive:—

Of the 315 prisoners received into this Penitentiary during 1870, 164 were born in Pennsylvania; 68 were natives of other States; 83 were foreigners.

It will be conceded, after an examination of the foregoing statements, limited as they are to the very small number of individuals sent to this State Penitentiary, that a similar statement comprising the population of the State would be of great value. Reliable returns could be obtained from all the justices of the peace in Pennsylvania, of the whole number of arrests of persons charged with criminal offenses—the crime charged—and the disposition by the justices of these cases. By the records of the courts of each county in the State, it will appear how many of these cases were returned by the justices to court for trial, how many were acquitted by the jury, how many convicted, and the sentence of the court in each case. It would require comparatively little trouble to ascertain the age of these persons, and whether they had gone to school or had learned a trade. From these returns the Legislature would be enabled to consider the important subject of establishing county prisons for first offenses, and short sentences of the young offenders. Also the effect of imprisoning such at their homes, or domicil, or where the offense was committed. Sentencing such to a State Penitentiary, and placing on them in their youth the character of convict, when it may be that the intention to commit crime and the opportunity of committing it were not prevented from coming in contact for want of discretion, might then be open to grave question.

In 1850, the total population of Pennsylvania was 2,311,786. Of these 1565 were insane, and 1432 idiotic. There were 9606 public schools, colleges, and private schools and academies in the State, at which 440,743 pupils were in attendance, as reported by the census of that year. The same census, however, elsewhere reports the whole number attending school to have been 504,610, and that 76,272 adults could not then read and write.

By the census of 1860 the total population of this State is given as 2,906,215. Of these 2760 were insane, and 1842 idiotic. Unfortunately there is no information to be obtained as to the schools and pupils in the census of 1860, as above given for 1850.

The total population of Pennsylvania for 1870 is 3,515,992.

By the State report of Pennsylvania it appears that in 1870 the number of school districts in Pennsylvania were 2002; the number of schools, 14,212; the number of pupils, 828,891; the average number of pupils, 555,941; at a "total cost, including expenditures of all kinds," of $7,771,761·20.

In the city of Philadelphia there were 330 schools; "whole number of pupils registered," 133,839; average attendance of pupils, 71,029; "total amount expended for school purposes, $1,297,744·63."

By the politeness of the Hon. John Scott, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and Mr. James A. Walker, the Superintendent of the Census, the following information has been obtained from the Census for 1870:—

The whole number of public schools in Pennsylvania is 13,782; the number of male pupils, 355,796; female, 350,176; income raised by taxation, $5,547,004; received from public funds, $366,124. The total number of private schools, 541; male pupils 21,457; female, 25,668. Number of colleges, academies, and kindred institutions, 208; total male pupils, 15,106; total female, 6770. Total population of Pennsylvania by "first enumeration," 3,449,248; by "second enumeration," 3,515,992.

Evidence on this branch of the subject is very difficult to be obtained. The most reliable at hand is contained in the following tables, from the 38th and 39th Reports of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary to your honorable bodies:—

Then follows a comparative table exhibiting some of the characteristics of convicts, natives of Pennsylvania, received from 1841 to 1853, in comparison with those received from 1854 to 1856, thus:—

	Received from 1841 to 1853.	Received from 1854 to 1856.	Incr'e.
Whole number received	817	1314	497
Color and Sex.			
White males	572	1058	486
White females	15	40	25
Colored males	207	198	..
Colored females	23	18	..
Educational.			
Illiterate	164	221	57
Read only	154	195	41
Read and write	499	898	399
Crimes.			
Against property	663	1109	456
Against persons	164	205	41

Another table shows the number of 626 convicts in confinement during 1867, who attended public and private schools, and likewise those who never went to school, and from which we learn that ⅘ of the whole number (626) attended the public institutions of the State; 2-8 private seminaries; and that ⅕ never went to school at all. Another statement shows the average age of 154 unapprenticed convicts received during 1870 to have been 25·8 years—the average age of 46 minors being 18·3 years, and of 108 adults, 28·7 years. Another statement exhibits that of 1950 unapprenticed convicts (minors and adults) received from 1860 to 1869, 366, whose ages averaged 26·7 years, were illiterate; 253, whose ages averaged 26·8 years, could read only; 1331, whose ages averaged 27·3 years, could read and write.

From 1850 to 1859 inclusive, the whole number of prisoners received into the penitentiary was 1605, of whom 243, or 15·14 per cent., were illiterate; 247, or 15·29 per cent. could read only; 1115, or 69·47 per cent. could read and write. Of this whole number 1217, or 75·82 per cent., were unapprenticed.

During the decade from 1860 to 1869 inclusive, the whole number of prisoners received was 2383, of whom 410, or 17·21 per cent., were illiterate; 296, or 12·42 per cent., could read only; 1677, or 70·37 per cent., could read and write, and 1950, or 81·83 per cent., were unapprenticed.

It is but too apparent, from the foregoing exhibits of statistical information, that some State authority should be charged with the duty of collecting and systematically arranging, year by year, the facts to be derived from authentic sources as to the social condition of the population of Pennsylvania, particularly as to crimes, education, pauperism, the ages of convicts, and their labor training.

It is most respectfully submitted that unless the causes of the influences which produce abnormal social conditions, as well as the actual conditions of society itself, are investigated, special legislation is without any real advantage to the interests of society, and will be inadequate to correct these evils, protect the public, prevent crime, punish criminals, and practically to educate those who become vicious first from idleness, and thus become criminal.

So short a period has elapsed since the "Commutation Law," as it it is styled, has been in operation, that as yet no opinion can be given on its practical benefits to the convicts. By this law, the good conduct of the prisoner is made what may best be described as a statutable recommendation to the Governor, who by an Executive order directs the prisoner to be discharged before the expiration of he time for which he was sentenced by the courts. The table presented shows, that of the 263 prisoners discharged by the law, 6·61 per cent. have been reconvicted. It may be remarked that the probable purpose of this law, where it was first introduced, was to aid in the control of convicts in congregate prisons, whose good conduct earned the premium realized in shortened terms of imprisonment. Those on whom the law operated were induced to bring themselves within its provisions by a watchful oversight over their fellows, in order either to give notice of intended violation of prison rules, or to exempt themselves from any supposed combination with others intending to violate them. Be this as it may, it was a labor-saving machine so far as supervision and control are necessary for congregated convicts. This law was in force in Pennsylvania on the 22d day of July, 1869; and while 263 convicts, from that period till 31st of December, 1870, were discharged by its provisions, only 23 were in the same time discharged by expiration of their sentences.

It will be observed by the returns made by the Inspectors in this report that a large number of prisoners have been sentenced for unusually long terms of imprisonment. These were for crimes of the highest grades, and the individuals are reported to be men of dangerous character in society. When it is known that by the Commutation law a ten year sentence can, by the "good conduct" of the prisoner, be diminished by at least 23 months, based on the ratio directed in the law, there is no real advantage to the public from these sentences. The words of the law are:—"One month on each of the first two years, of two months on each succeeding year to the fifth year, and of three months on each following years to the tenth year, and of four months on each remaining year of the term of their sentence." It has never been the opinion of the Inspectors of this Penitentiary that long sentences to this institution, or any penitentiary on the separate or individual treatment system, are productive of benefits to the State or the convict. The certainty of punishment is more to be regarded than its duration, so far as society is protected and crime punished by the example of convictions of offenders. Time is no true element in punishment by imprisonment. Long sentences do not reform the individual, nor protect the public security, nor produce that fear in the crime class which prevents their committing crime. The fact that every offender is punished for his crime has the effect which is sought to be produced by penal laws.

In the Massachusetts State Penitentiary, during the year ending September 30, 1876, there was a total population of 774 convicts. Of these 63 were pardoned. The sentences of 6 of those were for life, 6 for 10 years, 2 for 20 years, 2 for 15 years, and the others for from 1 to 10 years each. The better way to state it will be to say that of 57 prisoners, the 6 for life omitted, the average sentence was for 7 years, 3 months, and 11 days, while the time served when they were pardoned was 4 years, 2 months, and 8 days. It is not, therefore, a patent remedy for heinous offenses that the convict is sentenced for long terms, or even "for life" imprisonment, in that State, where, it is to be presumed, the action of the public authorities is governed by integrity, wisdom, and intelligence.

It is stated that the Executive of the State of New York, during the year 1870, issued 85 pardons, 34 commutations, and 1 reprieve. Of the pardons, 16 were on account of ill health; 5 insane; 10 innocent; and 3 for discovering plots among prisoners. Of the pardoned prisoners, 2 were sentenced for 20 years; 5 for 15 years; 9 for 10 years; 1 for 19 years; 2 for life; and 3 were sentenced to be hung. All but two were sentenced since 1860.

No reference is here made to the "commutation" for shorter periods of imprisonment than the sentence.

During the year 1870, of the 953 total population in this Penitentiary, 14 were pardoned. Of these, 13 were by the State of Pennsylvania, and 1 by the United States; for ill health, 0; insane, 0—all 14 for special reasons.

The average term of sentences was 3 years, 9 months, and 23 days; and the average term served, 1 year, 8 months, 1 day.

To a prison on the separate system, the average sentences for the lesser degrees of crime, when punishment promptly follows the offense, might be fixed at two years as the maximum, while a five years' sentence in most cases might be sufficient for those offenses in the commission of which human life was not put in peril. For young offenders, for their first offense, it is very questionable if any advantage results to society or the individual by a longer imprisonment than one year, unless for exceptional cases.

It is to be remarked that the primary object of a wise administration of penal laws regulating the punishment by imprisonment of individuals should be to prevent the creation of a crime-class by the association of convicts in communities, after their imprisonment is terminated. The consequences resulting from such a state of things are to be feared, since, by this association, desperate men, each known to the other to have been a convict, conspire to commit crimes, and by this association they more easily escape arrest and conviction. The separate system of imprisonment, on this ground, is a protection to the public, while it presents the best opportunity for introducing to the convict's attention those reformatory agencies which it is the part of Christian benevolence ever to hold out to the just and the unjust.

The inspectors feel justified in calling to the attention of the Legislature the most gratifying fact that, in other States, some of the prominent features of the administration of the Pennsylvania system of penitentiary discipline are receiving both recognition and approval.

For many years past the Inspectors, in their annual reports to your honorable bodies, have given the convictions of their judgment, from practical experience, that the government of penal institutions should be intrusted to those whose capacity, knowledge, experience, and integrity alone qualify them for such responsible duties. It has been found in this Penitentiary that honesty and capacity, with intelligent observation of the practical working of the system of punishment on the part of the executive officers, were essential to secure the purposes of penitentiary discipline. Frequent change in the executive officers, or their selection on any other recommendation than fitness and fidelity, has ever been condemned as most injurious to the interests entrusted to the inspectors to guard. Almost alone in these opinions for so long a period of time, it is now with great satisfaction the inspectors learn that the Prison Discipline Association of the State of New York, in a public meeting, adopted a "Memorial" to the authorities of that State, which thus gives testimony in support of the Pennsylvania practice in this respect:—

"The remedy which the association proposes is a radical one, involving an entire change in the organization of the government of the prisons. Their examination has extended over the whole period of the existence of the present form of that government. They say:—

"By the Constitution, all the State prisons are put wholly under the government of three inspectors, who hold office for three years, and are elected one every year, and who superintend the State prisons and appoint all the officers therein. They are called inspectors, but are in fact governors of the prisons and controllers of the system, subject to no supervision or inspection, except such as the Legislature may direct, and that of the imperfect power given to the Prison Association. Every year one of them is thrown into the arena of party politics."

The "Memorial" proposes the State Constitution to be amended so that—

"There shall be a board of managers of prisons, to be composed of five persons appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years.

"That board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State prisons, and have such powers and perform such duties in respect to other prisons in the State as the Legislature may prescribe.

"They shall appoint a secretary, who shall be removable at their pleasure, perform such duties as the Legislature or the board may direct, and receive a salary to be determined by law.

"The board shall appoint the warden, clerk, physician, and chaplain of each State prison, and shall have power to remove them for cause only, after opportunity to be heard on written charges.

"All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the warden thereof, and be removable at his pleasure.

"The Governor may remove any of the managers for misconduct or neglect of duty, after opportunity to be heard on written charges.

"The five managers first appointed shall, as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years.

"This amendment shall go into effect on the first Monday of January next after its adoption by the people."

If you, gentlemen of the Legislature, will refer to the recent reports from the inspectors of this State Penitentiary, you will observe that the "contract system" of employing convict labor has been condemned as most injurious to society, unjust, and unworthy of an enlightened civilization.

Under this plan of working convicts, in congregation, by contact with employers, every consideration but the benefit of the convict was absorbed in profit-making out of the criminals whom the State punished for violating its laws. This profit was the claimed advantage of this plan of labor, so unworthy of a people who thus justified the brutalizing of those who were young, or convicted for a first offense, as well as those who had, it might be, some redeeming characteristics, in one common mass with the atrocious and hardened veteran in a life of crime. The inspectors, in these reports, were the only protestants against this contract system. The experience, however, of this society alluded to has, at last, enabled it, in the "Memorial" to which reference has been made, thus to condemn this plan of prison labor.

Thus the "Memorial" continues:—

* * * * * * *

"On the other side of the account this tendency to augmentation does not seem to have prevailed to the same extent. In Sing Sing, in 1847, convicts put on contracts were let at 35 cents a day; in 1869, they were let at from 40 to 50 cents a day. In Auburn they were let, in 1847, at from 30 to 50 cents a day; and in 1869, at an average of 50 cents a day. Thus, while the rate of wages, inuring to the benefit of the State, increased not over 50 per cent., the expenditures, at the cost of the State, increased during the same period at the rate of 300 per cent. The contract system seemed, even to the inspectors, to be a failure; they have attempted within the last five or six years to abandon it in a measure, and have had recourse to labor conducted under their immediate supervision, with what success the foregoing statement show. Within the past five years, from 1865 to 1869 inclusive, the deficiency of earnings to pay expenses has been $1,094,151·05—an amount larger than the deficiencies of the whole previous 15 years; and the appropriations from the State Treasury have been $4,192,760·07, being about equal in amount to the appropriations for all those previous years."

Again from this memorial:—

"The effort, however, during the whole of the last twenty-two years has been a failure, and is, year after year, becoming more signally and disastrously so.

"The following is a table of the number of prisoners at the beginning and the end of the present system:—

	1848.	1869.
Auburn	473	950
Sing Sing	604	1279
Female	84	130
Clinton	181	504
Asylum (not built until 1859)	..	78
Total	1342	2939

Increase, 119 per cent.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

	1848.	1869.
Female	$11,790·54	$25,856·26
Sing-Sing	97,221·41	351,032·57
Auburn	66,969·41	171,015·81
Clinton	41,510·16	317,309·76
Asylum	....	13,954·92
	$217,491·52	$879,219·26

Increase, over 300 per cent.

"The following shows the condition of affairs from the beginning of the system to the present day:—

TABLE OF PROGRESS FROM 1847 TO 1869 INCLUSIVE.

Years.	No. of Prisoners.	Expenditures.	Expenses.	Deficits.
1847	1421	$125,833·85	$130,806·08	$4,972·77
1848	1366	204,091·80	110,668·94	93,422·86
1849	1380	188,754·74	139,285·34	49,469·40
1850	1621	208,397·74	158,422·25	50,975·49
1851	1703	266,011·20	178,914·02	87,097·19
1852	1852	211,751·80	193,803·11	18,448·69
1853	1967	250,818·24	216,110·65	34,707·59
1854	2065	272,413·03	213,178·03	59,235·00
1855	1957	235,445·59	197,230·29	35,215·30
1856	1910	223,477·99	197,105·18	25,372·00
1857	1899	219,714·17	191,783·63	20,930·54
1858	2126	250,356·92	149,173·38	101,182·04
1859	2538	279,333·68	189,836·52	89,497·16
1860	2722	291,744·09	238,627·59	53,117·13
1861	2818	288,904·76	265,552·78	23,351·98
1862	2697	294,685·57	228,481·51	66,204·06
1863	2121	291,216·58	228,330·74	62,885·79
1864	1915	342,794·53	255,957·91	86,836·62
1865	1885	414,713·30	202,506·57	$212,206·73
1866	2368	463,995·46	229,413·83	234,581·63
1867	2920	779,579·61	600,013·45	179,566·16
1868	2881	844,373·93	601,630·05	242,734·88
1869	2930	879,219·26	654,157·68	225,061·63

Making an aggregate in 23 years of...$1,997,084·45

"The foregoing statements, though they show a result sufficiently disastrous to convince the association that the present system is financially a failure, do not show the full extent of the disaster."

These quotations from the "Memorial" are made with satisfaction, because they are most important testimony in themselves, and unwillingly sustain the inspectors of this Penitentiary in their expressed opinions on the subject, and show that the time is coming when the broader and more philosophic views of penitentiary discipline which a scientific examination of so increasingly important a subject will produce, may yet become triumphant over the ignorance of bigotry, or the baser, ignoble, and narrow motives which have so long controlled the partisan management of institutions, too generally considered only as public receptacles for convicted felons. It would have been worthy of those who in this "Memorial" have so thoroughly exposed the evils against which they invoke rebuke and remedy, if they had, at least, given to Pennsylvania some credit for a consistent opposition to them. It would have been simple justice to our State to have pointed to her as an example for the reforms which the Memorial now so markedly approves and advocates in the penitentiaries of New York.

The following extract from the "Memorial" is so thorough a justification of the discipline, as well as the "separate system" itself, contrasted with the "congregate plan," now adopted in New York, and heretofore claimed to be the best system of prison government that it needs no comment:—

"MORAL ADMINISTRATION.—It is now about 25 years since a change was introduced into the moral government of our prisons. Prior to that time the prominent ideas had been punishments and earnings. This change was the introduction of rewards as well as punishments, and keeping the reformation of the prisoners in view as the main object. Appended is a brief enumeration of the measures employed, of their defective execution, and of the benefits that may result from them:—

"The Mode of Enforcing Obedience.—Formerly it was by means of the whip, but with occasional resorts to other means of violence. In 1830 the use of the whip was abolished among the females, and in 1849 among the males, except in cases of insurrection, revolt, and self-confidence. The substitute provided for it by law was solitary confinement; and in the latter year the law directed solitary cells for that purpose to be built in all the prisons. Those cells have not yet been built, and during the succeeding twenty years other means of force were resorted to, until, in 1869, such means, so far as they assumed the form of the "shower-bath, crucifix, yoke and buck," were forbidden, thereby without providing any substitutes, and the consequences were disastrous. As soon as the passage of the law was known, a general uneasiness in all the prisons was shown. This was followed by individual acts of violence. At Auburn a keeper was assaulted by a convict, struck down by a hammer, and his life saved only by the interposition of another convict. At Clinton a keeper was stabbed, and disabled for life; and at Sing Sing a keeper was struck down by a bar of iron, and the officers fired upon by a convict. Then ensued more general revolts. At Auburn whole shops refused to work. At Sing Sing 150 convicts on one day, and some 600 or 600 the next day, refused to work; and at Clinton there was a general conspiracy to escape, which was fortunately discovered in time to be prevented. At Sing Sing 20, at Auburn 12, and at Clinton 10 of the ringleaders were kept in irons, and chained to their cells for several months, and it is believed that nothing but the inaction of the well-disposed among the prisoners prevented more general outbreaks, and perhaps an emptying of our prisons of the great body of their inmates. The use of blows upon the prisoners is forbidden only in our State prisons. In all the local penitentiaries, to which many of our State prisoners have been removed, it is still allowed; and in the State Prisons it seems to be left to the discretion of the officer immediately in charge to determine what is the condition of revolt, insurrection or self-defense which will justify a resort to the whip. A general system of discipline to prevail alike in all the prisons, and which shall prevent the officers immediately affected by disorder from acting as complainant, judge, and executioner, and which will cultivate the habit of self-government now so predominant among the great number of the prisoners, is a measure greatly to be desired.

"The Introduction of Libraries.—This was begun before the adoption of our present Constitution. So thoroughly was this sanctioned by the Legislature that, during the past twenty-four years, appropriations for this purpose have been made to the amount of about $20,000, and the agents were directed to append to their annual reports a catalogue of the prison libraries. This duty has never been performed.

"Teaching the Prisoners.—The law has provided, in this respect, that the chaplains, besides religious services in chapels, shall visit convicts in their cells, and devote one hour each week day, and the afternoon of each Sunday, to giving them religious and moral instruction. So the law has provided for ten teachers in the prisons, at an annual expense of $1500, to instruct the unlearned in the first rudiments of education. In these respects, also, there is a great waste of the wise benevolence of the law, owing to the absence of a well-digested plan of instruction; for at present the system of instruction is so conducted as to amount to a farce.

"Overwork and Aid to Discharged Convicts.—The original allowance to convicts on their discharge was $3 to each from the prison funds. It is now increased to $10; and a practice has grown up, not yet sanctioned or organized by law, of allowing the prisoners to earn money for themselves over and above their allotted stents. This also demands an organized system to prevent an abuse of the privilege by prisoners and contractors, to guard against unjust partiality by the officers in charge, and to accord it impartially to all.

"Commutation of Sentence.—There is now prevailing in all our State prisons (but not in all local ones) a measure of enabling the convicts, by their own good conduct, to shorten their terms of imprisonment. In 1865, out of 1123 prisoners who left during the year, only 81 left by expiration of sentence, while 829 went out by commutation under the law. In this there is great danger, as well as the actual existence of partiality and injustice, which nothing can prevent so well as the creation of an intelligent and judicious tribunal."

Notwithstanding this is the 42d yearly report of the inspectors to the Legislature of this State on the practical results of the Pennsylvania system of separate treatment of prisoners, yet even now there are many, professing to be possessed of general information on penal science as applied to prison populations and systems of convict punishment, who entirely mistake the principles, and are ignorant of the practical results which these reports exhibit of the Pennsylvania system of penitentiary convict discipline.

It is not possible, in this report, to condense the statements made in the forty-one which have preceded it. But justice to this Penitentiary, at least, requires that for the past year, 1870, a comparison should be made of the results of one Penitentiary on each system of convict treatment. The Charlestown Penitentiary of Massachusetts is taken as best managed on the congregate, and this Penitentiary, on the separate system, for this purpose.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary the total population for 1870 is given as 774. Out of this number there were 13 deaths, or 1·61 per cent.

In this Penitentiary the total population for 1870 was 953. Out of this number there were 12 deaths, or 1·26 per cent. The difference in population is as 774 is to 953, or 179 excess in this Penitentiary.

Of the 774 in Massachusetts, 63 convicts were pardoned.

Of the 953 in Pennsylvania, 14 convicts were pardoned.

In the Massachusetts Penitentiary 2 convicts were sent to the Insane Asylum.

In this penitentiary three convicts were of unsound mind; but, by the treatment in the Penitentiary, are reported by the resident physician, Dr. Klapp, to be "fully restored to reason."

As to the discipline or government of the prisoners in the Massachusetts Penitentiary, it is stated that "it is not to be supposed that six hundred men, some of them unquestionably bad, but more of them unfortunate; some of them receiving the just reward for crimes committed, whilst others, in their own minds at least, are suffering unjustly, can be managed and controlled without occasional friction."

In this penitentiary the discipline has been maintained: for it appears that "we have had a prison population of 953 convicts, many of whom are the most desperate men who have ever been imprisoned within these walls. Yet quiet and good order have prevailed, and by the vigilance and active care of the officers no escape, even into the yard, has been effected, and no harsh or severe treatment has been found needful."

The above extracts, at least, suggest the inquiry, if congregating into one mass those convicts, the control of whom is described as producing "occasional friction," is the wisest plan for their proper government, or for the best interests of society.

In Massachusetts, with 774 convicts as the total population for 1876, "our expenses," as given, were $122,265·72.

In this penitentiary, with a total population for 1870 of 953 convicts, our expenses were $98,886·48.

In the Massachusetts Prison the recommitments on 774 convicts, total population during 1870, were 109, or equal to 13·44 per cent.

In this Penitentiary the total recommitments on 5295 convicts, the whole number liable to reconviction since 1829, were 532, or, for say 40 years, 10 per cent.

It is shown by this comparative statement that the "separate system" has triumphantly vindicated itself against open as well as covert assaults, which ignorance, prejudice, or that "little knowledge" so dangerous in scientific studies have, from time to time made against it.

It would not be presuming too much to believe that you, gentlemen of the Legislature, will invoke the experience of this State institution before enacting into laws measures relating to convict discipline, penal jurisprudence, or crime cause either for prevention or punishment. Surely the knowledge of facts and the practical working of principles or theories on penal science for a period of forty years, might be important to test either new propositions, or determine the proposed benefits that the love of change always promises as the undoubted results thereby to be attained.

The necessity of legislation presupposes an understanding of the subject matter, and no source of information which is reliable, or experience which is respectable, or knowledge which has been carefully and intelligently acquired, should be ignored while such legislation is being perfected for its purpose. Your own experience, gentlemen of the Legislature, makes this self-evident.

While the primary purpose of this report to the Legislature is to comply with the law directing it to be made, yet the scope or the direction that, besides the specific return, "such information" may be given as may be deemed "expedient" for making this "institution effectual in the punishment and reformation of offenders," implies the expression of such suggestions as more generally relate to the subject of penal jurisprudence.

It is believed that the statistical information contained in the tables submitted indicates the careful investigation of the case of each convict, and the confidence established between the individual and the prison authorities. This has a tendency to the mind of the prisoners the impression that, though convicts, human sympathy is not to be denied them, and that even in prison there is an interest felt in their welfare and improvement. To some, this is a first lesson in reformation: with others, it awakens the good impressions of childhood. The influence on all is to facilitate the acceptance of any agencies that are designed for reform.

But, apart from these considerations, the contributions made in these reports to penal science, limited though they are to the investigation of the population of this Penitentiary, it is hoped will invite the Legislature to favorably consider the great importance of authorizing by law comprehensive reports to be obtained by a department of the State Government on these subjects, which are intimately connected with unhealthful developments in the social conditions of certain classes in the whole population.

If such information could be obtained and systematically arranged, it would enable the Legislature to understand what legislation was most necessary for the public good.

Crime cause would be better understood, prevention and punishment could be so adjusted as to separate the proper treatment of those who most needed either, under laws adapted to each.

It might be then ascertained that industrial schools and reformatory institutions for the first offenses of the young offenders, were more essential than neglected or ill-regulated prisons or more penitentiaries.

From such information, the conclusions might be arrived at, that county prisons on the separate system, properly governed and administered, should be the rule for all large counties, rather than the exception in Pennsylvania.

It could hardly be doubted that with such reports carefully made the Legislature could better determine how the money of the people might be liberally and wisely expended for the poor, the suffering, the idle, the vicious, the criminal, the ignorant, and the unfortunate. From each section of the State the real condition of these classes would be presented, and then it would be better known how to relieve, restrain, prevent, punish, and educate. It probably would indicate that for all classes a general rule was impossible. True philosophy would teach the adaptation of individual treatment to individual or special developments of causes producing particular results.

It would more certainly enable a judicious classification to be made of remedial, preventive, and punitive agencies, and prevent the pauperization of individuals into an idle or indigent class, or a more dreaded crime class. If no other result was reached, it would be possible to establish by law some system by which education in handicraft skilled labor, could be within the reach of those of the young who sought it, and at the same time be approved and applauded by an enlightened public opinion.

Reference has already been made to the "commutation law," by which sentences of the convicts are shortened by their "good conduct" while under conviction. This plan has been described as a statutory recommendation to the Executive to discharge the convict before the sentence inflicted by the judicial power expires. While it is not a pardon under the exercise of the constitutional prerogative of the Governor, it is a device which, by legislation, controls the judicial and directs Executive action. How wise such legislation may be is no part of the province of the Inspectors to consider, much less to determine. It is now brought to the notice of the Legislature for the purpose of inviting attention to the precedent thus established. If the Legislature can enact a law by which a judicial sentence can be terminated before it expires by its own limitation, then it becomes a most important question to consider if this principle cannot be applied for the purpose of more equally securing the aim of punishment by imprisonment, in particular cases. It sometimes happens that the exercise of the pardoning power is subject to public criticism. There are no doubt cases in which there are grounds for this animadversion, but the Inspectors do not desire to express any opinion on cases of which they have no direct knowledge from their official relations with the prisoner.

The comparison hereinbefore made between the pardons granted by Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania shows that in this State Executive clemency has been very sparingly exercised on convicts in this Penitentiary.

It is undoubtedly true that there are now in this institution several convicts who are fully entitled to pardon, if the purpose of their punishment was to qualify them for restoration to liberty, with benefit to themselves and advantage to society.

To reach these cases is difficult of accomplishment under the present system. If a pardon is asked, then the inspectors may be regarded as exceeding the line of their official duty, and their action misunderstood or misconstrued; or they might be subjected to applications from unworthy persons; or the Executive might fail to appreciate their motives. Nevertheless these cases exist, and continuing in prison those who have been brought within the effects of punishment, and over whom it has exercised all the influences designed by law and justice, is of very doubtful propriety. It is imprisonment for no purpose. The example, the prevention of crime, as they are supposed to be reached by a conviction of the guilty, has been effected by such conviction and the infliction of the punishment. The only remaining purpose of the law which the punishment proposed has been produced. Society has been protected, the example has been made, those who are intended to be warned have had their warning, and the individual who is punished is now alone to be considered. If his punishment has caused him to repent of his wickedness, and determine, in so far as he can, to reform, then his liberty is more a right than a favor, for longer incarceration is useless to him, and society gains nothing thereby. That these are the well-considered opinions of the inspectors will appear from the following extracts from their reports to the Legislature.

From the report for the year 1852 the following extract is taken:—

"The inspectors cannot close this report without again briefly calling the attention of the General Assembly to the subject of revising the penal code, so as to shorten the minimum period of confinement affixed to certain crimes. The daily observation of the effects of separate and solitary confinement, with the influences connected with it in this penitentiary, have fully convinced them that a much greater degree of good would be achieved, by shortening most of the sentences for first offenses, and particularly those of all young offenders. For this latter class a few months' confinement, or a year at most, would produce in general vastly more salutary effects than longer terms. The inspectors are gratified to know that throughout the Eastern district of the State this fact has become apparent to most of the judicial tribunals, and is acted upon to the limits of the law. Should this disposition become general, and a larger discretion be given by law, it would remove in a great measure the necessity that is now often believed to exist for the exercise of the pardoning power."

The Pennsylvania system is best described as the individual treatment of convicts, as contrasted with that in other States, which is the congregate or class treatment. This distinction is important, while considering the views now under discussion.

Again, in the report for 1853, it is remarked:—

"The Inspectors have again to remark on the subject of the duration of sentences inflicted upon juvenile offenders. It is with regret the Inspectors find that, of the prisoners admitted during the year 1853, there are twenty-two under twenty-one years, and forty-eight under twenty-five years of age. The Inspectors are of opinion that in cases of first conviction of minors, or those of immature age, unless for crimes of the most aggravated character, a short term of imprisonment is of far greater benefit to the individual than one which is calculated to punish beyond the period when moral influences have awakened in the heart strong feelings of repentance and a desire to reform. Evil associates, bad example, and a want of proper parental care and watchfulness, admonition, and control lead the young into crimes. When, therefore, imprisoned as a punishment, the young convict is brought to feel, probably for the first time, the truth of the proverb, that the way of the transgressor is hard. Then it is that judicious counsel and advice induces the most decided improvement. It is believed that if in such instances the prisoner was set at liberty, a revolution would be effected in his morals and habits, and a new career would be sought after for his future life. The inspectors make these suggestions in the hope that good may result from their careful consideration."

In the report for the year 1854, the inspectors thus refer to this interesting subject:—

"The inspectors again feel it their duty to call the attention of the Legislature to the length of sentences inflicted for first offenses, and also on young offenders. It is no longer a question that severity in punishment is no prevention of crime; neither does severity of punishment produce the desired effect upon the offender. The causes of crime should be more fully investigated after a conviction, and have a potent influence in determining the duration of the punishment. There is a period in the history of every criminal's punishment when his liberation would most benefit him, and hence society would gain, by the improvement afforded in reclaiming an offender. Those whose constant intercourse with convicts enables them to form an opinion on the subject will admit that such periods occurs, when most decided advantage would result from the prisoner's liberation. One mode, to be sure, a most imperfect one, to effect this object, is to shorten the sentence, as much as a proper regard to the interests of society would justify, in all cases of first convictions and convictions of young offenders. The inspectors feel the force of these views, and they have ventured again to invoke legislative attention to the subject. This is not the occasion to suggest any plan to modify and improve the present laws on this subject; but it is hoped that the time will come when the Legislature of Pennsylvania will take the important subject of the present penal code, as it relates to our admirable system of penitentiary punishment, into consideration. Sporadic reforms are worse than useless. Labors of those who are required to learn while they attempt to teach are vain. The familiarity of long experience, careful and earnest devotion to the subject, and an interest in the questions involved, above and beyond an interest in self, are among the qualifications which a proper reform in penal jurisprudence will require at the hands of those who undertake the task.

From the report for 1860:—

"It will be observed that the inspectors have heretofore refrained from presenting reforms in the penal code, in relation to young criminals. It was hoped and believed that one of the citizens to whom the codification of the penal laws was referred, might have been selected for his interest in, and ability to understand, this subject. If such a selection had been made, it would have resulted beneficially, by the incorporation into the penal law of a provision to meet the class of cases to which the attention of the Legislature has been called.

"The inspectors do not feel themselves required, either by law or from their official position, to do more than make such 'observations' as they deem of importance to the public or the prisoners.

"Lest, however, it might be by some attributed to their silence that they have no practical suggestions to offer, they most respectfully submit, as the substance for amendments to the present law, the following proposition:—

"That in all cases of first conviction for crime of minors, the term of imprisonment shall be terminated by the inspectors, with the consent of the presiding judge of the court in which such minor was sentenced, when in their opinion the punishment has produced its expected results.

"That in all cases of first conviction for crime of persons between 21 and 25 years of age, the term of imprisonment shall in like manner be lessened, as a reward for good conduct, by the reduction of three days in every thirty after the first 12 months of imprisonment.

"That in all cases of first conviction for crime of minors, the jury trying the case shall find by their verdict if the father of the minor the being alive and within the jurisdiction of the process of the Commonwealth was negligent and derelict in his parental duties toward said minor, and on so finding, the Court shall cause said father to be held to pay the costs to the Commonwealth of said trial.

"The inspectors have ventured respectfully to make these suggestions, with the view to remedy the evil which has been thus authentically brought to the attention of the General Assembly.

"It will not be denied that the necessity for legislation is most serious. That it is increasing, a superficial examination of the facts herein set out, cannot fail to teach the observer. That the want of parental control is demoralizing a large and increasing number of our youths. The consequences are manifest. The minor is ungoverned, wayward, vagabond, vicious, contaminated, contaminating, and convict. The moralist, as well as the Christian, must deplore such causes and consequences

"It is believed that the most unconcerned for the welfare of society and its constituents would hardly agree that penitentiary discipline should take the place of primary parental teachings and supervisory restraint.

"The least benevolent will fully consent to the principle, as one of justice, that the child only should not be punished for its parent's neglect or disregard of his duties.

"If in either case society stands in the place of the parent, magnanimity and mercy both plead that the most reformatory and beneficent influences should be extended to such unfortunates."

In the report for 1867 the inspectors use the following language:—

"It is of vital importance that the individualities land characteristics, and surroundings of the accused should be ascertained on his trial, and their just consideration should be taken fully into the judicial determination of the punishment. Arbitrary or (merely conventional sentences, operating on classes, not persons, are unphilosophical, and often unjust, both to the individual and the community. Again, take the crime of larceny. It should be divided into degrees. The highest, and each in sequence to the lowest, should be determined at the trial, from the facts and circumstances and the characteristics of the accused. To determine beforehand, when framing the indictment, the degree of criminality, before the accused can explain or defend his acts, is at war with the principle which seeks to protect the accused till he is found beyond the operation of the presumptions

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A car of oil exploded last night in the petroleum salesroom of Wetherill & Richards, at No. 725 Arch street, and occasioned $200 damage. $1000 more damage was caused by water.

—Last night the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held its fiftieth annual commencement at the Academy of Music. There were sixty-nine graduates.

—Yesterday afternoon a lively row occurred among some State-house Row politicians over the result of the Senatorial and Representative conventions, but was soon squelched by the police.

—The anniversary of the Stationary Engineers' Association was held last night at the hall at Broad and Spring Garden streets. The association is now collecting a library of works on scientific subjects.

Domestic Affairs.

—Eight rains throughout California and heavy rains in Oregon are prevalent.

—The navigation of the upper Mississippi is being rapidly extended northward.

—The State of New Hampshire is conceded to the Democrats by several hundred votes.

—Memphis, Tenn., was yesterday noon visited by a severe gale, which did much damage to property.

—A fire-works factory at Jefferson, Illinois, was blown up yesterday, and several of the workmen were badly injured.

—The Committee on Judiciary of the State Legislature resumed last evening the investigation relative to the present coal strike.

—Yesterday morning B. B. Ferry, a Western lumber merchant, shot and killed his wife, set his house on fire, and then committed suicide.

—The evidence in the impeachment case of Governor Holden, of North Carolina, closed yesterday, and the evidence is now being summed up by counsel.

—A vigilance committee, near Altoona, a few days ago, seized eight horse-thieves, then shot three and hung five by their heels until they were dead.

—The State Council of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association will meet at Johnstown to-morrow, to urge the bituminous coal miners to join them in the present strike.

—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has recently received a large number of reports from officers in the South, stating their inability to make a thorough collection of taxes owing to the spirit of outlawry existing, especially in the neighborhoods where distilleries are located.

—On Tuesday evening a band of masked vigilants entered the jail of Virginia City, Nevada, and took out William Willis, who is charged with having attempted to burn the Opera House of that place. They hung him to a beam, made him confess his crime, together with his accomplices, and then returned him to the civil authorities for trial.

—In the House of Representatives yesterday, after the close of our report, Mr. Butler objected to the introduction of anything that would prevent him bringing his Ku-klux bill before the House, and the Democrats "filibustered" against Butler. Finally, the Speaker said that the regular order was the call of States. Mr. Randall asked whether it would be in order to have a despatch read announcing that the Democrats of New Hampshire had elected their candidate for Governor, three Congressmen, and a majority of both branches of the Legislature. The Speaker said it could only be done by general consent, whereupon several Republican members objected. Mr. Butler asked whether it would be in order to have read a despatch stating that the Ku-Klux in Mississippi murdered four men last night; and Mr. Garfield remarked, "That is another Democratic victory." Mr. Butler sent up his Ku-Klux bill, when Mr. Cox raised the point that a day's notice of its introduction had not been given. The Speaker sustained the point. Mr. Peters then offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a select committee of thirteen to inquire into the condition of affairs in the late insurrectionary States, so far as regards the execution of the laws and the safety of life and property, and to report in December next—said committee being authorized to take testimony during the recess, and send a sub-committee to visit the South. Mr. Butler objected to the resolution, but it was passed under the operation of the previous question by a vote of 126 to 64. A motion to reconsider was laid upon the table, making the action of the House final. Messrs. Peters (who offered the resolution) and Butler announced that, under no circumstances, did they desire to be placed upon the committee. A joint resolution for adjournment *sine die* on the 20th inst. was then adopted—yeas, 117; nays, 76. The Speaker announced as the select committee under Mr. Peters' resolution, Messrs. Butler of Massachusetts, Shellabarger of Ohio, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Maynard of Tennessee, Buckley of Alabama, Coburn of Indiana, Stevenson of Ohio, Burdell of Missouri, Cox of New York, Beck of Kentucky, Archer of Maryland, Waddell of North Carolina, and Robinson of Illinois. Adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—Berlin expects to receive Emperor William to-day.

—The sugar crop of Porto Rico is immense, but behind time.

—The Governments of Denmark and Sweden have recognized the French republic.

—M. Thiers has gone to Versailles to make preparations for the reception of the Assembly.

—Movements are now being made for the thorough and permanent reorganization of the French army.

—Arrangements are being made for French representation in the exhibitions of 1871 at London and Florence.

—The Assembly has granted President Thiers three million francs for the immediate expenses of the Government.

—Favre has returned to Paris from Ferrieres, but the result of his success in causing a stoppage of German requisitions is not yet known.

—Count Bismarck informs Thiers that Prussia is willing to relinquish Alsace and Lorraine, if the indemnity be increased one milliard and a half francs.

—The German Prefect at Rouen has prohibited the publication of French official documents by journals in his department, on penalty of suppression.

The New British Census.

A census of the people of Great Britain is to be taken at midnight on the 2d of April. The manner of taking the census there has the recommendation of being prompt, thorough, and accurate. It is confined to the enumeration of inhabitants. Four days before the enumeration blank schedules are delivered at every house, and on these are to be recorded the names and ages of every resident of the dwelling at midnight on Sunday, April 2. No child born after midnight is to be included, nor is any person dying before that hour on that night. These schedules include the age, birth-place, and occupation. The districts are made sufficiently small to enable the agents to collect all the schedules on Monday, they taking the pains to see that each has been filled out according to the directions. Each family makes its own record and delivers the paper to the collector. In this way the enumeration in the whole island is simultaneous, is completed in a single day, and gives the exact population at a particular hour. The general estimate in England is that England, Scotland, and Wales will show an aggregate population of 31,000,000.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE

OF

VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to the terms of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned, on the 12th day of November, A. D. 1869, by the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company of West Virginia, to secure the payment of a certain debt, therein described, due to Frederick Fairthorne, amounting to $7000, with interest from the 12th day of November, 1869, which deed is recorded in the Recorder's office of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, page 522, I will, ON THE 8TH DAY OF MAY, 1871 (that being the second Monday of the month), at the front door of the Court House of Wirt county, West Virginia, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, by public auction, for cash in hand, the following real and personal property in said deed mentioned, to wit:—All that certain tract of land situate, lying, and being in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, about one mile west of the Court House of Wirt county, containing THREE HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT ACRES OF LAND, known as the Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company's Farm.

Also, one other certain tract of land situate on the waters of Synn Camp Run, and left hand fork of Tucker's Creek, in the county of Wirt and State of West Virginia, containing EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN ACRES of land, more or less, being the same tracts of land conveyed to the said Tucker Creek Oil and Mining Company, by Nelson J. Nickerson and wife, by deed bearing date on the 8th day of June, 1865; both of said deeds are of record in the Office of the Recorder of Wirt county, West Virginia, in Deed Book No. 9, pages 298 and 301.

Also one Portable Steam Engine Boiler and fixtures, 20 horse-power, two sets of blacksmith tools and a lot of oil well tools, and one fire-proof safe, all of which is now upon the premises.

1 awt MS D. H. LEONARD, Trustee.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.

Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings, and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal, or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.

Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall street, New York City.

Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale. [2 15 taw t5 10

BENJAMIN WHITE, } Trustees.
BERIAH WALL, }

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Business Stand.—Two-story brick store, S. W corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, below Moore street, First ward. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick store and dwelling and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Ninth and McClellan streets, First ward; containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet, and in depth 67 feet to a 3-feet wide alley, with the privilege thereof. The house is new, contains 6 rooms; has gas and water, papered throughout, etc. It is valuable for a bakery. Terms—$1266 may remain for a term of years.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1227 Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street. On Tuesday, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick dwelling thereon erected, situate on the north side of Wharton street, east of Thirteenth street, No. 1227; containing in front on Wharton street 16 feet, and extending in depth 75 feet to a 4-feet wide alley extending westward into Dean street, with the privilege thereof. The house contains 7 rooms and bath, all in complete order. Terms—$1400 may remain on mortgage. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

PEREMPTORY SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Valuable lot, Richmond street, above Allegheny avenue, Twenty-fifth ward, 60 feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that valuable lot of ground, situate on the northwest side of Richmond street, 80 feet 6⅞ inches southwest of Westmoreland street, Twenty-fifth ward; containing in front on Richmond street 60 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet to a 25 feet wide street called Fisher street—two fronts. Clear of all incumbrance. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

EXECUTOR'S AND TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Estate of Ferris Price, deceased. Thomas & Sons, auctioneers. Well-secured Ground Rent, $50 a year. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that well-secured redeemable ground rent of $50 a year, payable January and July, issuing out of a lot of ground, upon which is erected a three-story brick dwelling, situate on the east side of Florida street, 217 feet south of Fitzwater street, Fourth ward, No. 765; containing in front on Florida street 16 feet, and extending in depth 54 feet to Jessup street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 18 25 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets, 24½ feet front. On Tuesday, March 28, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, three-story brick store, No. 1013 Chesnut street, 24 feet 6 inches by 178 feet.

Terms—$10,000 cash. Keys at the auction rooms. For further particulars apply to Edward C. Diehl, No. 530 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 s4t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE ON THE PREMISES—Estate of WILLIAM SNYDER, Deceased.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three desirable frame Cottages, Stable, and Shop, and Cottage Lots, Green Street and Goodman street, Rising Sun, Twenty-fifth ward. On THURSDAY, April 13, 1871, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises. Full particulars at the Auction Rooms. M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 9 11 16 25 ap1 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

COPYING PRESSES.

Just received, a Large Assortment of the Latest Styles COPYING PRESSES.

WM. M. CHRISTY,
Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod1 Opposite Girard Bank.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 4 CORTLIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

FINANCIAL.

Bowles Brothers & Co.

PARIS, LONDON, BOSTON.

No. 19 WILLIAM Street

New York,

ISSUE

Credits for Travellers

IN EUROPE.

Exchange on Paris and the Union Bank of London,

IN SUMS TO SUIT. [1 7 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 265

INVESTMENT BONDS

FORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.

LAFAYETTE COUNTY, MISSOURI, 10s.

DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.

WESTERN PENNSYLAVNIA RAILROAD 6s, endorsed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

For full particulars apply to

HOWARD DARLINGTON,

3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

DUNN BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

$1,200,000 six per cent. Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, endorsed by the City of Baltimore. The undersigned Finance Committee of the Western Maryland Railroad Company offer through the American Exchange National Bank $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the Western Maryland Railroad Company, having 30 years to run, principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Baltimore. This endorsement having been authorized by an act of the Legislature, and by ordinance of the City Council, was submitted to and ratified by an almost unanimous vote of the people. As an additional security the city has provided a sinking fund of $200,000 for the liquidation of this debt at maturity An exhibit of the financial condition of city shows that she has available and convertible assets more than sufficient to pay her entire indebtedness. To investors looking for absolute security no loan offered in this market presents greater inducements. These bonds are offered at 87½ and accrued interest, coupons payable January and July.

WILLIAM KEYSER,
JOHN K. LONGWELL,
MOSES WIESENFELD,
1 6 60t Finance Committee.

FOR SALE,

Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,

Free of all Taxes,

At 85 and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.

City Warrants

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

No. 50 South THIRD Street,

8 26t PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,

BANKERS,

No. 109 South THIRD Street,

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 8 fmw1

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,

LONDON,

BANKERS

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.

In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,

Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.

Having direct telegraphic communication with both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.

RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

2 2 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

A RELIABLE

Safe Home Investment.

THE

Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company

7 PER CENT. GOLD

First Mortgage Bonds.

Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

A Choice Security.

We are now able to supply a limited amount of the

Catawissa Railroad Company's

7 PER CENT.

CONVERTIBLE MORTGAGE BONDS,

FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAX.

They are issued for the sole purpose of building the extension from MILTON TO WILLIAMSPORT, a distance of 30 miles, and *are secured by a lien on the entire road of nearly 100 miles*, fully equipped and doing a flourishing business.

When it is considered that the entire indebtedness of the Company will be less than $16,000 per mile, leaving out their *Valuable Coal Property of 1300 acres*, it will be seen at once what an unusual amount of security is attached to these bonds, and they therefore must commend themselves to the most prudent investors. An additional advantage is, that they can be converted, at the option of the holder, after 15 years, into the Preferred Stock, at par.

They are registered Coupon Bonds (a great safeguard), issued in sums of $500 and $1000. Interest payable February and August.

Price 92½ and accrued interest, leaving a good margin for advance.

For further information, apply to

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

1 26t PHILADELPHIA.

Edmund D. Randolph & Co.
FORMERLY *Smith, Randolph & Co.*
PHILA'A N.Y.
Bankers, 3 Nassau St. N. York.
Dealers in U. S. Bonds. Members of Stock and Gold Exchanges. Issue Bills on London, Paris & Germany and Letters of Credit, available throughout Europe.

MERCHANTS' FUND.

This institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1854, its benign object being to furnish relief to indigent Merchants of the City of Philadelphia, especially such as are aged and infirm. The claims upon the Fund are so numerous that the appropriations for the relief of its beneficiaries are already in excess of the regular income, and it is with the hope of enlisting more general sympathy and aid in sustaining this excellent charity that the Managers make this appeal to our citizens. Contributions received by either of the undersigned. Life Membership, $50. Annual Membership, $5.

MANAGERS.

Thomas Robins,	John Mason,
William C. Ludwig,	William Cummings,
Arthur G. Coffin,	Wm. H. Bacon,
James C. Hand,	Edward L. Clarke,
Edmund A. Souder,	John Welsh,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Thomas C. Hand,
Benjamin Orne,	J. V. Williamson,
James B. McFarland,	A. J. Derbyshire,
Edward C. Knight,	John D. Taylor,
Richard Wood,	John H. Atwood.

WILLIAM H. BACON, Treasurer,
2 23 t No. 317 WALNUT Street.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, BALTIMORE, MD.
FAYETTE STREET, NEAR CHARLES,
Third story Union Bank Building,
MARCH 1, 1871.

Proposals are invited for dredging in the channel below Fort Carroll leading to this city. Proposals, to be *sealed* and in *duplicate, endorsed on outside*, and accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of 1st day of APRIL, 1871, and will be opened in ten minutes thereafter, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to be present. About 75,000 cubic yards, more or less, to be removed. Length of haul of material averages about two miles. The object is to attain a depth of 22 feet at mean low water. The tide rises about one foot and one-half. Proposals will state kind of machinery to be used; average quantity in cubic yards to be removed daily; price per cubic yard, including excavation, removal, and deposit. Material to be measured in dumping scows.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Forms of Proposals and any desired information to be had on application at this office.

WILLIAM P. CRAIGHILL,
3 2 Major of Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 206 S. FOURTH Street, Room No. 2.

ST. LOUIS, March 2, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, April 3, 1871, for furnishing the Subsistence Department U. S. A.:—

88 pounds mess pork.
40,000 pounds of bacon—clear sides.
181,000 pound of double extra flour.
13,000 pounds of hard bread.
11,000 pounds of corn meal—kiln dried.
15,000 pounds of beans—white navy.
6,000 pounds of split peas.
4,500 pounds of rice—Carolina.
600 pounds of hominy.
17,000 pounds of green Rio coffee.
1,000 pounds of Rio coffee—roasted.
9,000 pounds of brown sugar.
1,500 gallons of whisky vinegar.
3,000 pounds of candles—adamantine.
8,000 pounds of extra family soap.
27,500 pounds of salt.
500 pounds of pepper—black.
4,500 pounds of hams—sugar-cured.
17,000 pounds of choice family flour.
3,500 pounds of dried apples.
800 pounds of dried peaches.
1,200 pounds of raisins.
175 gallons of pickled cucumbers.
50 gallons of pickled onions.
375 gallons of sauerkraut.
332 dozen cans of milk.
3,200 pounds of lard.
7,600 pounds of butter.
1,000 pounds of cheese.

Information as to kind of packages, condition, etc. etc., can be obtained on application at this office.

C. B. PENROSE,
3 13 † Captain, C. S., U. S. A.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until THURSDAY, March 21, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward.

Said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL
3 11 16 18 23 Secretary.

FRANKFORD ARSENAL, OFFICE A. C. S.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.,
March 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1871, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. A., at this station during the two months commencing May 1, 1871. Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payments, etc., can be obtained by application to

WILLIAM PRINCE,
3 15 6t First Lieut. Ord., A. C. S.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. A.,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 17, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, March 17, 1871, for building a Brick or Stone Wall around the Richmond, Va., and Wilmington, N. C. National Cemeteries.

Forms for proposals, and specifications, furnished upon application to this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
2 17 6t Major and Quartermaster, U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Empower the Mayor to Enter into a Contract with parties for the Taking up, Killing, and Removing of Dogs found Running at Large in the city.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor shall, if in his opinion the same shall be to the advantage and benefit of the citizens, immediately after the passage of this ordinance, enter into a contract with the Women's Branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or any other society or parties, for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city without a good safe wire muzzle on, sufficient to prevent them from biting, and a metallic or leather collar around their necks, at least one and a quarter inches wide, with the owner's name legibly inscribed thereon. Such dogs without muzzle and collar on being hereby declared nuisances.

Provided, The contract so entered into shall not at any time exceed the amount appropriated by Councils for that purpose.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Mayor, in the month of December of each year hereafter, providing the appropriation for the taking up, killing, and removing dogs for the succeeding year has been made, to enter into a contract with some society or parties for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city the succeeding year.

Section 3. And should the appropriation not be made until the year the same is to be used, he shall, as soon as the same shall be made for that year, enter into a contract with the above-named society, or other parties, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this ordinance, for the taking up, killing, and removing all dogs found running at large in the city during the year for which the appropriation is made.

Provided, The Mayor shall at all times have the power to revoke the contract if the contractor or contractors do not comply with their part to the Mayor's satisfaction. And warrants for the payment of the same shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances, all ordinances to the contrary hereof notwithstanding.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved the eleventh day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 16 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y†

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

SEED OATS.

Surprise Oats, weighing 40 pounds to the bushel, at $1·50 per bushel. Also, New Brunswick and Excelsior Oats, raised expressly for seed, for sale by

P. B. MINGLE & CO.,
3 13 6t* No. 103 MARKET Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
CONTINUED SUCCESS. CROWDED HOUSES.
LOTTA'S THIRD WEEK.
MONDAY, EVERY EVENING, AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2,
FIRE FLY,
LOTTA AS FIRE FLY,
with Songs, Dances, and Drum Solo.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY, ONLY FIRE FLY MATINEE.
MONDAY NEXT—LITTLE NELL.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 16,
FAREWELL ENGAGEMENT
Prior to their departure for Europe of
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The successful Irish Drama by Edmund Falconer, entitled
THE MEN IN THE GAP;
OR, INNISFALLEN.
Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Terrence O'Ryan
Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS as.....Maggie Maguire
In act fourth will be shown a new and
MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA.

FAREWELL OF THE TWO-HEADED GIRL COMBINATION;
POSITIVELY THIS LAST WEEK.
No one should fail to improve this the LAST OPPORTUNITY of witnessing
NATURE'S GREATEST LIVING WONDER.
ASSEMBLY BUILDING, from 2 to 5 and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents.
At NORRISTOWN, March 20.
At PHŒNIXVILLE, March 21. 3 16 3t*

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
E. L. DAVENPORT as SIR GILES OVERREACH.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.
A GRAND PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY EVENING,
when, by special request, will be presented
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—REECE'S VARIETY TROUPE,
Commencing MONDAY EVENING, March 13, 1871,
In their Songs, Dances, Ethiopian Acts, Burlesques, Character Songs, Etc.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commence at 8. [3 13 6t

FOR ONE WEEK LONGER.
ROTHERMEL'S BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,
AT
No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
From 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.
All who have not yet seen this great Picture should not fail to do so before its removal. 2 25

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE
Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING
And SATURDAY MATINEE.
GREAT CONGRESS OF STARS.
Comprising the best artists in the country, who appear in Grand Ballets, Dutch Comedy, Local Sketches, Minstrelsy, Ethiopian Acts, Farce, Comic Vocalism, Pantomime, etc.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON
NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET,
FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.
Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL.

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES.

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 15 6m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 26 mws

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FISHING TACKLE.

TO SPORTSMEN.

THE OLDEST FISHING TACKLE STORE IN THE CITY.
(40 years established.)

SAMUEL SPANG,

No. 148 NORTH THIRD STREET.

Just received direct from England, a full and varied assortment of FISHING TACKLE, as follows:
2000 dozen Best English Trout Flies, to suit the season.
A full supply of Fine English Trout Rods and Books.
9000 Best Savannah Fishing Rods, 25 to 30 ft. long.
Also, a full supply of R. Hemming & Son's superior quality of Fish Hooks, Limerick & Kirby, 's etc. etc.
Gut Snoods, Silk, Silk and Hair, Grass Lines of every description. Also, Bamboo Rods, 17 to 18 feet.
Seines made to order.
Sole importer (for 40 years) of the GENUINE HAARLEM OIL. 3 7 tuthsém

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

OVER FIVE MILLIONS ($5,000,000) OF DOLLARS WORTH OF PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES HAS ACTUALLY BEEN SAVED BY THE EXTINGUISHER

Within the past three years; while in Philadelphia alone twenty-five fires, endangering property to the extent of HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, have been extinguished during the past year by the same means. Our Machine is the IMPROVED CARBONIC ACID GAS FIRE EXTINGUISHER, and is indorsed and used by M. Baird & Co., Henry Disston & Son, Benjamin Bullock's Sons, Morris, Tasker & Co., Alan Wood & Co., Lacey & Phillips, Bromley Brothers, S. J. Solms, Charles Eneu, Johnson & Co., Rimby & Madeira, Francis Perot & Sons, George W. Childs, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia and Boston Steamship Company, Philadelphia and Southern Steamship Company, and many other of our leading business men and corporations.

CAUTION.—All parties in this community are warned against buying or selling "Extinguishers" except those purchased from us or our agents, under penalty of immediate prosecution for infringement Our prices have been reduced, and the Machine is now within the reach of every property holder.

N. B.—One style made specially for private residences.

Union Fire Extinguisher Company

OFFICE, [1 28 stuthfrp

No. 118 MARKET STREET.

STAIR RODS, STEP PLATES,

GAS TORCHES, GAS TURNERS, WAX TAPERS, Etc. Etc.,

On hand and for sale by

WILER & MOSS,

MANUFACTURERS,

3 10 1m No. 225 South FIFTH Street.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, MARCH 16, 1871.

THE COMMISSION BILLS.

The Commission bills were yesterday reported negatively to the House of Representatives from the Committee on Municipal Corporations, after a disgraceful scene in which some of the advocates of the iniquitous scheme to plunder the city of Philadelphia spoke out in meeting much more distinctly than they have done heretofore. It appears that after a majority of the committee had ordered the bills to be reported negatively, Mr. Parsons, the clerk of the committee, took it upon himself to distribute them to Messrs. Duffy, McGowan, and Mooney, who were supposed to be in favor of their passage, instead of handing them to Mr. Johnston, the chairman, who was opposed to them. The object of this arrangement was undoubtedly to enable the bills to be brought before the House in such a manner that a simple majority could act upon them, but the plans of the conspirators were defeated by the course adopted by Mr. Johnston for forcing a report. This gentleman has the reputation of being one of the few honest men in the Philadelphia delegation, and he is entitled to the thanks of the citizens of Philadelphia for his effort yesterday to kill the bills. Mr. Johnston reported that he had been instructed by the Committee on Municipal Corporations to make a report that the committee had agreed to recommend that the Philadelphia commission bills should be reported to the House with a negative recommendation, but that by some means they had been kept from his possession, and that in reporting upon them he was unable to return the bills to the House. This report immediately brought the virtuous Josephs to his feet with the objection that it was not a proper report, and that it was consequently out of order. An acrimonious debate followed, in which Mr. Johnston was heartily abused by some of his fellow-committeemen for endeavoring to spoil their little game, and Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Lamon, McGowan, and Mooney, of the committee, and Josephs, as an independent and immaculate legislator, exhibited themselves for the edification of their fellow-citizens as ardent advocates of the commissions. The upshot of the whole matter was that Messrs. Duffy, McGowan, and Mooney were obliged to report the bills negatively, according to the instructions of the committee, which disposes of them for the present. We warn our readers, however, that the commission scheme is not dead yet, and the most vigorous efforts should be made by the citizens of Philadelphia to kill it effectually. After the debate yesterday was concluded, Mr. Johnston produced the signatures of the following members of the committee to his report, so that they may be considered as fully pledged to oppose the commission bills in any shape:—Messrs. Johnston, Albright, Walker, Griffiths, Miller, Dumbell, Fleeger, White, Buck, Starr, and Lewis. The members of the committee in favor of the bills would thus remain:—Messrs. Parsons, Duffy, Wiley, Quigley, Hager, Lamon, Mooney, Harvey, Meek, and McGowan. These last-named individuals must be watched.

"AS YOU WERE, GENTLEMEN!"

The lightning flashes from the granite hills of New Hampshire an admonition to the contending Republican powers in Washington that only madness can disregard.

For fifteen years, during all the mutations of politics, New Hampshire has given an unbroken line of Republican victories. Pennsylvania faltered in 1862 and again in 1867, and Ohio faltered in 1862, but the Granite State has been uniformly Republican since 1855.

Now, the opening gun of the political campaign of 1871 appalls the Republican ranks, and foreshadows the loss of every debatable State.

Can any one doubt the significance and meaning of this verdict? He who runs may read that it is a solemn protest against the suicidal degradation of statesmanship to serve the despotic power of the jobbers who have fastened like vampyres on the vitals of the party.

It is a declaration of the people that the honest convictions and earnest expressions of one trusted and accepted statesmen shall not be paralyzed by faction.

Sumner has been humiliated, and driven from the place he could of all others most fitly fill, because he honestly differs with the peculators of the capital, and the confessed and conspicuous jobber of the Senate elevated to a position that proclaims the disgrace of the nation.

New Hampshire announces, in tones too emphatic to be misunderstood, that the wrong shall be corrected. It must be done, or the mutterings from the extreme Northeast will be but the precursor of the whirlwind. To Senators Sumner and Cameron they say, in the most pointed terms, "*As you were, gentlemen!*" Will the President hearken while it is yet time? Will Cameron obey the almost universal voice of the nation? We shall see.

NO MORE AT PRESENT.

Some of the Republicans of the House of Representatives voted with the Democrats of that body yesterday, and thus passed by nearly a two-thirds vote a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of thirteen to inquire into the condition of the Southern States at any time preceding December next; this committee or such subcommittees as it may designate being authorized to visit during the recess any portion of the Southern States. The object of this measure is to ascertain whether further national legislation for the protection of Southern loyalists is necessary, and the objection made to it by some of the more radical Republicans is based on the theory that the necessity of such legislation has already been so thoroughly demonstrated that it is useless to make such inquiries. Practically the scheme for reconstructing reconstruction is postponed until December, and if the Rebels are on their good behavior during the coming summer, it is probably killed.

That there are bad men in the South ready and over-anxious to do bad and wicked things, and that among these wicked things is a desire to revenge the reverses and rebuffs occasioned by the repression of the Rebellion, cannot be doubted; but it is a doubtful question whether additional legislation by Congress will not do quite as much harm as good. The negro has been armed with the ballot and all other civil rights; and if these great weapons of self-protection do not prove efficacious, it will be mainly because hosts of leading white Southern loyalists have weakened the Southern Republican organizations by insane and ridiculous quarrels, by a scandalous abuse of temporary power, and by undue anxiety to ask the whole nation, through Congress, to repair the evil consequences of their individual political crimes and follies.

It is high time that interests of immediate importance to the people of the whole nation commanded the attention of the powers that be. For twenty years topics connected with the condition of the South have been first in order in the councils of the United States Government. During the first half of that period (from 1850 to 1860) the slaveholding interest was in the ascendancy, and it was perpetually devising new schemes for protection and aggrandizement; five years, from 1860 to 1865, have been given up to fighting the Rebellion; and five or six years more, from 1865 to 1870–71, to some of the diversified forms of reconstruction. And now, the section which, in spite of all this agitation, remains one of the most useless and unproductive grand divisions of the Union, should subside into the background, and be merged after some fashion into the common country, so that it will no longer require legislation peculiar to itself. The Northern people are weary of real or imaginary difficulties that can never be settled, and that, let them assume what shape they will, add new burdens to the North and increase the tendency to neglect her welfare.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

The New England States, Classified by Race and Nativity.

In the following table is given the population of the six New England States, according to the recent census, classified under the heads of white, colored, Indian, native, and foreign:—

State.	*White.*	*Col'd.*	*Ind.*	*Native.*	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
Maine....	624,824	1,597	29	577,644	48,807	626,451
N. H.....	317,696	590	14	288,984	28,606	318,590
Vermont..	329,620	921	11	295,559	46,962	330,552
Mass.....	1,443,192	13,900	162	1,104,008	353 313	1,457,351
R. I.....	212,358	4,980	138	161,972	55,394	217,356
Conn.....	527,549	9,668	235	433,815	113,639	537,454
Total. .	3,455,139	31,636	589	3,830,692	647,772	3,487,464

There is one Chinese in Maine, and 93 Chinese and 4 Japanese in Massachusetts.

—Since the war Alabama has built 296 miles of railway, Georgia 231, Texas 132, and Florida 44.

—What is the use of laws against suicide when undertakers advertise "a whole funeral for $25?"

—A Muscatine brewer's pet goat licked off $700 worth of revenue stamps from lager beer barrels.

—The Cincinnati morning *Leader* made an assignment on Saturday for the benefit of its creditors.

—The commerce of Charleston, S. C., is said to be in a healthier condition than at any time since the war.

—Duluth extra wheat, 16,000 bushels of it, has reached Belfast, Ireland, and the consignees call it perfect.

—Peach trees are in full bloom, and the thermometer up to seventy-eight degrees in Little Rock, Arkansas.

—The excitement of getting married threw an Indiana young lady into convulsions, and she died without unnecessary delay.

NOTICES.

Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
for Gents,
Youths,
Boys,
and Children,

You will *soon want to buy your New Spring Clothing, and this is a cordial invitation for you to visit our Establishment and inspect the new and beautiful patterns of Men's and Boys' Wear now on our counters, which we are able to offer at* very low and satisfactory prices.

We have the Best Ready-Made Clothing *in the city, and we make it* to the interest of the people to deal with us.

Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
Spring Clothing,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Wanamaker & Brown,
Oak Hall,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. Corner Sixth and Market Streets.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, together with the searching winds which are now so common, are causing severe Colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

GROCERIES, ETC.

JAVA COFFEE.

Genuine Dutch Government Java Coffee

IN THE ORIGINAL BAGS,

JUST RECEIVED IN STORE.

E. BRADFORD CLARKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,)

S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,

1 31 tuthstf4p PHILADELPHIA.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WE ARE NOW ABLE TO ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA AND THE SURROUNDING STATES THAT OUR SPRING IMPORTATIONS (MUCH LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE), THOUGH SOMEWHAT DELAYED IN COMING FORWARD BY FOREIGN COMPLICATIONS, HAVE NOW BEEN RECEIVED, AND ARE FULLY OPEN FOR EXAMINATION.

OUT OF THIS EXTENSIVE IMPORTATION WE CAN ONLY ENUMERATE A SMALL PORTION.

250 PIECES BLACK SILKS, from $1·50 to $5·00 Per Yard.

200 PIECES COLORED SILKS, from $1·50 to $3·50 Per Yard.

400 Pieces Japanese Silks,

In every Style, Grade, Color, and Price that the markets of Europe afford.

French Rolled Poplins,

All Silk and Wool, $1·00 Per Yard.

These goods are much below current prices.

500 pieces Black Alpacas and Mohairs,

Of a brand that we believe, after careful and thorough examination, to be the best manufactured.

BLACK MOHAIR TAMISE.

A small invoice of these goods, very desirable, 62½ 75, 85 cents.

PLAID DRESS GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

A few cases of very choice and rare goods, 31, 40, 50, 65 cents.

MEDIUM AND LOW-PRICED DRESS TEXTURES

In almost endless variety.

WE INTEND EACH SEASON SHALL SURPASS THE PRECEDING SEASON IN EXTENT AND VARIETY OF STOCK, AND THE INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO PURCHASERS.

WE WISH THE PUBLIC TO JUDGE OF THE SUCCESS OF OUR EFFORTS THE PRESENT SEASON BY AN EXAMINATION OF OUR CLAIMS TO PATRONAGE, WHICH CLAIMS ARE—

FIRSTLY—WE OFFER A STOCK UNEQUALLED IN PHILADELPHIA.

SECONDLY—WE RETAIL THIS STOCK AS LOW AS ANY WHOLESALE HOUSE CAN SELL THE SAME QUALITIES OF GOODS, CONSEQUENTLY AT LESS PRICES THAN OTHER RETAIL HOUSES CAN AFFORD TO SELL THEM.

THIRDLY—WE MAKE NO CLAIMS EITHER IN GENERAL OR DETAIL THAT CANNOT BE FULLY SUBSTANTIATED, NEITHER DO WE PERMIT ANY EMPLOYE TO MAKE A REPRESENTATION THAT IS NOT ENTIRELY RELIABLE.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

DRY GOODS.

SPRING SILKS

AND

DRESS GOODS.

EDWIN HALL,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

(A few doors below Market,)

Opened To-day,

New Stripe Silks,

New Check Silks,

New Shades Colored Silks,

Best Black Silks,

AND

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods

3 15 tuth2t

GRAND OPENING

OF

New Styles for Spring

IN

Walking Suits,

Dresses, Sacques, Etc.,

On Thursday, March 16.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

Nos 1412 and 1414 CHESNUT St.,

1t PHILADELPHIA.

1853 "THORNLEY'S" 1871

Eighteenth Anniversary.

For eighteen years we have been on SPRING GARDEN St. and amid the mutations of Time we have went steadily on adding to our long and respectable list of FIRST-CLASS customers (and to our exchequer, of course) for all of which we to-day present our

ANNIVERSARY THANKS,

And say that never in all the past have we offered a more complete stock of

Dry Goods

Than we have the pleasure of now presenting before the public.

SOME SPECIALTIES.

BLACK SILKS,
SPRING DRESS GOODS,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SHAWLS,
RICH LINEN TABLE DAMASKS,
MARSEILLES AND OTHER QUILTS,
MUSLINS, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, Etc.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,

2 9 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

BLACK SILKS

Per Recent Arrivals from France.

RICH BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·25.
RICH BLACK TAFFETAS, $1·25.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·50.

With a splendid line of

BLACK SILKS

At from $1·75 to $2 50.

Our large trade enables us to sell at very small profits.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street,

3 15 3t Above Willow.

PERKINS & CO.,

No. 9 South NINTH Street,

Have always on hand a complete assortment of

BLACK GOODS.

N. B.—HERNANIES A SPECIALTY.

2 28 tuths3mrp

FINANCIAL.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS FOR THE SALE AND EXCHANGE OF THE

NEW UNITED STATES LOAN,

We would tender our services to investors or holders of old loans desiring to make exchange.

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp1

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"Innisfallen" at the Walnut.

Falconer's drama of *Innisfallen; or, the Men in the Gap*, has been successfully represented in this city during previous engagements of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, but never with the same attractive mountings as it was last night. The play tells the old, old story of an abortive Irish "rising," in which the patriots are defeated rather by the machinations of traitors within their own ranks than by the strength of their opponents. The plot is well constructed, and presents a number of highly effective dramatic points, and opportunities are afforded for some fine scenic effects, which are improved to the utmost in the present production of the play. The new scenery is by Mr. Heilge, the artist of the Walnut Street Theatre, and it embraces views of the country about the Killarney Lakes, which are taken from authentic sources. In the fourth act a panorama of considerable merit is exhibited, and the scenic effects are altogether of a more than usually attractive character. *Innisfallen*, while it contains nothing very novel in the way of character and incident, is quite as entertaining as most pieces of its class, and it affords Mr. and Mrs. Williams, who personate the peasant hero and heroine, "Terrence O'Ryan" and "Maggy Maguire," ample opportunities to exhibit the idiosyncracies of the conventional stage Irishman and Irish girl for the delight of their admirers.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Innisfallen* will be repeated this evening, with Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams in the leading *roles*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. Davenport will repeat his superb personation of "Sir Giles Overreach," in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, this evening.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Fire Fly*.

AT THE AMERICAN a miscellaneous entertainment will be given this evening.

To-morrow evening there will be a family performance, when the programme will be arranged to suit the tastes of ladies, children, and family parties. The ladies and young people who have attended on the previous family nights of the present season have been highly delighted with the performances, and the manager and the company have exerted themselves to make a favorable impression on these occasions. The company of the American is large, and it contains much talent, while the interest of the public is maintained by a constant succession of attractive novelties. At present the great Arab troupe of acrobats are exciting much enthusiasm by their curious and wonderful feats of agility and strength. The performances of these acrobats differ from those usually seen, and they nightly awaken much applause. The pantomime of *Jocko; or, The Brazilian Ape*, which is given each evening, is another interesting feature, and the funny tricks which it contains create an infinite amount of amusement. It is not necessary, however, to go into details with regard to the attractions offered at the American, for one act succeeds another with so much rapidity that it is scarcely possible to keep an account of them. Ballet, Dutch comedy, local sketches, minstrelsy, Ethiopian acts, farce, comic and sentimental vocalism, pantomime, and a great number of other features engage the attention of the audience, making up an entertainment that appeals to all varieties of tastes, and that does not allow the interest to abate for a moment.

On Saturday there will be a family matinee, when a fine bill of entertainment will be presented.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING, the two-headed girl will be on exhibition this afternoon and evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, a dramatic performance will be given this evening.

AT THE SEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety entertainment is announced for this evening.

—A correspondent writes to ask if the brow of a hill ever becomes wrinkled? The only information we can give him on the point is that we have often seen it furrowed.

CITY ITEMS.

THE AMERICAN STEAM SAFE COMPANY, the safe makers to the United States Government, are the sole manufacturers of the celebrated Steam Fireproof Safes, made according to the invention and under the letters patent of Sanborn. The office of the company is at No. 32 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia. These safes are considered positively burglar-proof, and are adapted especially for use in bank vaults, where the burglar is to be feared more than fire, though the destroying power of the latter is also defied by this contrivance. This company manufacture bank vaults also, after the pattern of their safes, of welded steel and iron. Both the vaults and safes are supplied with Sargent's, Isham's, and Pillard's patent locks. They likewise build after the same model steel express boxes and silver safes. One of the renowned burglar-proof safes made by this company has recently been purchased by the Kensington Bank of this city, which bank certainly has the best reasons for choosing the safe which is best able to defy the arts of the burglar.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

GREEN GUM PLASTERS,
THE ONLY ONES which effectually will CURE CORNS and BUNIONS, are manufactured by
G. KRAUSE, Apothecary,
N. W. cor. Twelfth and Chesnut Streets.

C. H. HAMRICK & CO.—We call the attention of our numerous lady readers to the card of this well-known dry goods house, situated at No. 45 N. Eighth street. Ladies should not fail to visit this mammoth establishment before purchasing elsewhere.

THE "MILTON GOLD" JEWELRY COMPANY will open a branch for the exhibition and sale of their celebrated goods at No. 1022 Chesnut street in a few days.

DR. J. P. WYMAN, Dentist, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he has removed from No. 257 North Sixth street to No. 1233 Arch street.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

DIED.

BRINGHURST.—On the morning of the 16th instant, FERRIS BRINGHURST, of Wilmington, Del., in the 34th year of his age.

FLEU.—On the 14th instant, ALLEN L., son of John and the late Jane Fleu, aged 37 years.

The relatives and friends, also Northern Liberty Lodge, No. 17, I. O. of O. F.; Chosen Friends' Lodge, No. 3, K. of P.; Decatur Council, No. 36, O. U. A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 604 Thompson street, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

MACBRIDE.—On the 13th instant, THOMAS MACBRIDE, Sr., in his 84th year.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 South Thirty-seventh street, on Friday morning, 17th instant, at 11 o'clock.

ROGERS.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. ABIGAIL ROGERS, aged 87 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. David Maroney, Nicetown lane, above Rising Sun lane, on Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, without further notice.

To proceed to Moorestown, Bucks county, for interment.

TOBIAS.—On the 14th instant, HENRY M. PHILLIPS, son of J. O. and Virginia Tobias.

The male friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 767 South Twelfth street, on Friday, the 17th, at 9 o'clock. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:—

The undersigned, citizens and taxpayers of Philadelphia, respectfully request your honorable bodies to repeal the various acts respecting the erection of Public Buildings in the city of Philadelphia.

They do this from an earnest conviction that a great wrong has been inflicted on them by the acts in question, which remove expenditures for matters of local concern from the control of those who alone have to bear the consequent burdens.

In this, your petitioners do not in any way deny the legal right of the Legislature to enact the laws referred to, but they respectfully submit that in the act of August 5 last, the Legislature of 1870 exercised its power in a manner at variance with the principles of republican self-government by creating and nominating a commission endowed with authority such as is never granted even to representatives of the people by a community mindful of its liberties.

I. With the exception of three ex-officio members out of eleven, the commission is not in any way responsible to the people.

II. It has no absolute term of service assigned to it, so that it can be rendered virtually perpetual at the pleasure of its members.

III. It has the power of filling vacancies in its own body.

IV. It has authority, without limitation save its own discretion, to expend the money of the citizens of Philadelphia, and to enter into contracts binding on the city without check or supervision.

Such a concentration of power in the hands of a small and irresponsible body of men can scarcely fail to become the source of the worst political corruption and public demoralization. The prospect of an unwise and stupendous expenditure has already alarmed the prudent and honest, and will allure the selfish and unscrupulous.

Your petitioners would further submit that the legislation creating the existing commission was procured without application or petition therefor from the City Councils or people, and that it was notoriously in conflict with the well-settled views of both.

Many of those whose names are appended hereto voted, at the election of last October, in favor of Penn Square as the site of the public buildings. They have been convinced, however, that the best use to be made of that square is to convert it into an open plaza, which, with its neighborhood, would shortly become the most attractive spot in Philadelphia, from the beauty of the edifices that would speedily be erected around it by private capitalists and public institutions. For the ornamentation of such a plaza public-spirited citizens have already pledged themselves to contribute many thousands of dollars, and its proper treatment would give to Philadelphia a metropolitan development without rival on this side of the Atlantic. To neglect the opportunity now presented would be, in the opinion of your petitioners, to throw away a chance that can never occur again.

In view of the sound principle that those who pay taxes should be permitted to control the expenditure of them—a right dear to every city and town of the Commonwealth, each of which in the future may suffer from the application of the unhappy precedent that has been made in the present instance—in view of the palpable fact that Philadelphia herself knows better what she wants than can possibly be known to the representatives of her sister cities and towns—that her development industrially and socially, her public morality, general prosperity, and future welfare, alike require that herself should be entrusted with the absolute management and control of so great and weighty a matter as this in question, involving taxation to the extent of many millions, your petitioners fervently urge your honorable bodies to speedily grant the relief herein prayed for.

Horace Binney,	Matthew Baird,
James L. Claghorn,	Alexander Henry,
McKean, Borie & Co.,	Hoopes & Townsend,
Asa Whitney & Sons,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Jay Cooke & Co.,	John Edgar Thomson,
James Page,	Drexel & Co.,
N. B. Browne,	Henry C. Carey,
S. M. Felton,	Benjamin Marshall,
Day, Huddell & Co.,	Thomas Sparks,
Charles Wheeler,	Saunders Lewis,
E. C. Knight,	Edward S. Buckley,
Clement Biddle,	Shortridge, Borden & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,	John Farnum,
Peter Wright & Sons,	I. S. Waterman,
Thomas Robins,	J. B. Thompson,
A. Biddle,	Chapman Biddle,
Henry Winsor & Co.,	Charles Dutih,
Victor Guillon,	Edward S. Clarke,
R. Rundle Smith,	Wm. E. Littleton,
Robert Gray,	S. A. Stern,
E. Collins,	A. Vezin,
J. Vaughan Merrick,	Thomas Hart, Jr.,
Joseph G. Rosengarten,	A. Lardner Brown,
J. Frailey Smith,	Horatio Gates Jones,
Keen, Newbold & Co.,	G. B. Roberts,
B. B. Comegys,	Herman J. Lombaert,
Thomas S. Ellis,	Edward Roberts,
W. I. Howard,	Wm. S. Vaux,
Samuel R. Shipley,	Edward Penington, Jr.,
Wm. C. Longstreth,	W. H. Wilson,
John C. Sims,	Frank H. Clark,
C. H. Hutchinson,	Joseph Carson, M. D.,
John E. Cope,	Wm. M. Tilghman,
Thomas Smith,	Henry C. Lea,
Wm. Wister,	John Hazletine,
John Jordan, Jr.,	Aubrey H. Smith,
Cadwalader Biddle,	Horace Howard Furness,
John Wm. Wallace,	Isaac Norris,
John P. Verree,	Ed. Armstrong,
Richard Vaux,	A. H. Franciscus,
Charles Gilpin,	David Webster,
Caleb Cope,	John Campbell,
Ellis Yarnall,	and many others.

Citizens desiring to add their names to the above address will find copies thereof at the rooms of the Board of Trade, Philadelphia Exchange, Commercial Association, Union League, Central Association of Pennsylvania Democrats, Board of Brokers, the various Banks, Insurance Offices, etc. etc.; Office of the *Age*, Caleb H. Needles, southwest corner Twelfth and Race; Callender, Third and Walnut, and many other places, which will hereafter be published. Copies of the petition may be had of JOHN PENINGTON & SON, No. 127 S. SEVENTH Street. 1t

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
JOSH BILLINGS,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, March 16.
Subject:—"NATRIL HISTORY."
A. MINER GRISWOLD, March 20.
("The Fat Contributor.")
Subject:—"INJUN MEAL."
GENERAL KILPATRICK, March 23.
MRS. CADY STANTON, March 27.
MENDELSSOHN QUINTETTE CLUB, March 30.
ADMISSION.....50 CENTS
RESERVED SEATS.....25 CENTS Extra
Tickets to any of the Single Lectures, and to the Concert, for sale at Gould & Fischer's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at quarter-past 7; Lecture at 8. 3 14 3t

☞ OFFICE FIRE COMMISSIONERS, S. E. corner FIFTH and CHESNUT.
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1870.
NOTICE.
THE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT having been retired from service and the NEW DEPARTMENT placed in operation at 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING, the Board respectfully asks the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the Department a success.
The Board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing.
JACOB LAUDENSLAGER, President.
Attest—JOHN R. CANTLIN. 3 16

☞ OFFICE OF THE LOGAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1871.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company will be held at the office, No. 230 SOUTH THIRD street, on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for Five Directors, and such other business transacted as may then be presented. By order,
CHARLES WESTON, JR., Secretary.
3 14 12t

☞ **WOODHULL & CLAFLIN,** the Lady Brokers of Wall street, New York, will deliver their argument for Constitutional Equality, the great political issue, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, March 21. Tickets for sale at F. A. NORTH & CO.'S, No. 1026 CHESNUT street. 3 15 6t

☞ OFFICE VOLCANIC OIL AND COAL COMPANY, No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a share, payable on and after the 15th instant.
THOMAS J. MAGILL, Secretary and Treasurer.
3 13 6t

☞ GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut. 2 20 tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LETTER-PRESS COPIES CAN BE TAKEN from Printing executed at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS', FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC F. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and No. 818 SWANSON St., above Queen.
3 15 wfm5]

FURNITURE,
At Your Own Prices.
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street,
And northeast cor. NINTH and MARKET Sts.,
Will sell you Furniture at your own prices to make room for the extensive alterations. 3 10 6trp

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
1 16 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS.

CLOTHING.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
FINEST CLOTHING.
603 and 605 CHESNUT St.
New Styles
Spring Overcoats.
New Style
Double-Breast Prince Albert
Walking Coats.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
OUR NEW STOCK,
far exceeding in
VARIETY OF DESIGN
and
COLOR
Anything we have ever had,
PERFECT AND COMPLETE,
Is offered at rates
LOWER
Than it has been possible to sell for years.

FINE
Curtain Materials.
NEW LACE
Curtains and Shades.
WALRAVEN,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT St.,
3 16 thstu3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GOOD BUSINESS STAND TO LET,
SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSINESS.
Store and Dwelling.
SOUTHWEST CORNER OF SIXTEENTH AND VINE STREETS.
Apply on premises. 3 14 tf

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING No. 817 South FIFTH street, below Spruce. Good house and lot 20x180 feet to a wide back street. Apply to S. WAGNER, JR., No. 627 WALNUT Street. 3 15 6t

DRY GOODS.
C. H. HAMRICK & CO.,
No. 45 North EIGHTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
WILL ON MONDAY, 13th INST.,
OPEN ONE CASE
BLACK SILKS,
THE GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED THE PUBLIC.
Black Silk, warranted Lyons make, $1·50.
Black Silk, warranted Bellon's make, $2.
Black Silk, warranted Bellon's make, $2·50 to $5.
ONE CASE
Splendid Evening Silks,
ALL THE NEW SHADES,
AT LOW PRICES.
Hernani, 75c. Hernani, 87c. Hernani, $1·25.
One Case Tea Rose Poplins, 37½c., worth 62½c.
One Case Splendid Silk Serges.
One Case Splendid Blue and White Plaids, 75c., worth $1·25.
One Case Granite Poplins, 29 inches wide, 28c.
Ladies' Underwear.
A Large Assortment at only Half Market Rates.
Lawn Suits Complete. $3·50.
One Case more Pacific and Manchester Poplins, 12½c.
One Case of Black and White Plaids at 25c.
PRICES GUARANTEED.
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STRICTLY ONE PRICE.
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Steinway & Sons'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
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MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
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Preparatory to making extensive alterations in his store
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 16 and 17,
Commencing at 7½ o'clock.
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FOURTH EDITION

Proceedings of Congress.

The Removal of Mr. Sumner.

Massachusetts and the President.

Illicit Distilling in Tennessee.

Latest from New Hampshire.

Arrivals of Emigrants.

AFTERNOON CABLE NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

Another Royal Marriage Arranged.

LONDON, March 16.—It is rumored that a marriage has been arranged between the Princess Beatrice, fifth daughter and ninth child of Queen Victoria, and the Marquis of Ely. The Princess is now in her fourteenth year, having been born on the 14th of April, 1857. The Marquis was born in 1849.

Menotti Garibaldi

is said to have arrived in London.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Raid on Illicit Distilleries.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Supervisor Emory, of Tennessee, reports the following result of a recent raid made by a force of officers and men acting under his directions against illicit distilleries in the Third district of that State:—17 illicit distilleries found and broken up; 11 copper stills, 12 copper worms, and 285 fermenting tubs found and cut in pieces; 20,000 gallons of beer, 210 gallons of low wines, 95 gallons of high wines, 75 bushels of corn meal, 20 bushels of oats, 50 bushels of corn, one lot of wheat (quantity not estimated), and one corn mill, all of which were destroyed.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate in Executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:—Charles J. Manning, collector of customs at Albemarle, N. C.; Andrew C. Smith, collector of internal revenue First district of Minnesota; D. A. Davidson, collector of internal revenue Sixth district of Tennessee; William C. Harbinson, assessor of internal revenue Twenty-fourth district of Pennsylvania; William R. Smith, receiver of public moneys at Sioux City, Iowa.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Massachusetts Senate and the Sumner Case.

BOSTON, March 16.—The following resolutions were introduced in the Massachusetts Senate and ordered to be printed:—

Resolved, That every invasion by one department of the Government of the prerogatives of another tends to defeat the fundamental end of all constitutional government; that it shall be a government of laws and not of men.

Resolved, That the people of Massachusetts have seen with alarm the recent attempt, unhappily successful, by the President of the United States, not officially proclaimed, but notorious and avowed by its supporters, to dictate the organization and appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate of the United States.

Resolved, That the acquiescence of the Senate to dictation by the Executive of the appointment of the Committee on Foreign Relations implies subserviency which disqualifies that branch for the independent performance of its constitutional duties to supervise nominations and treaties laid before the Senate by the President, and threatens the removal of the great bulwark against Executive usurpation.

New Hampshire Election.

CONCORD, March 16.—Returns from 218 towns indicate the election of a Governor by the people:—Pike has 33,339 votes and Weston 33,881; Cooper and scattering, 1074. The House stands 162 Republicans, 164 Democrats, and 4 Labor Reform. The Senate 4 Republicans, 5 Democrats, and 3 vacancies. The Executive Council stands 2 and 2, with a vacancy in the First district. Probably all the Democratic Congressmen are elected.

FROM THE WEST.

The Consolidation of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 16.—The Senate has referred the bill to consolidate the city and county of St. Louis to a special committee to report in December next.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-SECOND TERM—FIRST SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House bill granting permission for the erection of a monument to Professor Morse, at Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington was passed.

The House resolution for a final adjournment came up, but on motion of Mr. Sherman was temporarily laid on the table without a division.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial from the Southern Republican Association which, at his request, was read by the secretary. The memorialists represent that their association is composed of citizens from all the Southern States, at present residents of the District of Columbia, and set forth that immigration southward was retarded and the interests of their section otherwise materially retarded by the commission of Ku-Klux outrages, and urging the necessity of immediate action by Congress to protect the people, and particularly the loyal element of the South. Referred to the Committee on Southern Outrages.

The Senate then proceeded to consider a bill introduced by Mr. Cameron relieving Charles H. McHaire, of Maryland, from his legal and political disabilities.

Mr. Trumbull moved an amendment for general amnesty, when the bill and amendment were laid aside.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a bill amendatory of an act to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, allowing the Arkansas branch to connect with the Texas Pacific Road.

Mr. Anthony presented a petition of manufacturers of machinery, praying that a duty of sixty per cent. ad valorem be levied upon all imported machinery manufactured in whole or in part of iron or steel. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Casserly introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the President of three commissioners, two of whom are to be engineers of the army, and one a mining engineer, to examine and report upon the Sutro Tunnel in Nevada, with special reference to the importance, feasibility, cost, and time required to construct the same, the value of the bullion extracted from the mines on Comstock lode, their present and probable future production. Also, the geological and practical value of said tunnel as an exploring work, and its general bearing upon our mining and other national interests in ascertaining practicability of deep mining. Passed.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to provide for additional mail service to Brazil.

It directs the Postmaster-General to arrange for a semi-monthly mail service between New York and Rio Janeiro during the unexpired term of the existing contracts. The additional compensation to be one cent per pound on increased importations of coffee to be effected thereby. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill to authorize the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between New York and Europe by lines of American steamships.

It directs the Postmaster-General to invite proposals for carrying the mails from New York to various European ports by weekly lines of first class American steamships of not less than four thousand tons register, and limits the bids for service to Liverpool to $200,000, for service to Germany to $400,000; and to Genoa and other Mediterranean ports to $550,000, contracts to go into effect before January 1, 1873, and ships to be subject to inspection and survey by the Navy Department. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

House.

Mr. Kelley rose to a personal explanation, asking that he be excused from service on the select committee on account of ill health. He entered his solemn protest against Mr. Butler's charge that the high tariff men had entered into a combination with the Democracy in the passage of Mr. Peters' resolution.

Mr. Butler denied that he had made such an accusation against Mr. Kelley, but applied it to others.

Mr. Peters reminded Mr. Butler that a majority of the Republicans present voted for the resolution.

Mr. Butler argued that the resolution was sprung on the House by a trick.

Mr. Dawes asked an explanation. Did his colleague apply the word "trick" to the 28 Republicans who voted for the resolution?

Mr. Butler, in further explanation, found fault with those who attend the caucus, agreeing on the bill and then voting for the resolution.

Mr. Peters explained that the resolution was drawn by Mr. Blaine, his colleague, and offered by him as a compromise, even if there should be further legislation. It was shown to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Butler—What was my answer?

Mr. Peters—It does not matter what your answer was. I am giving the fact.

Mr. Butler—My answer was, on no condition would I vote for it.

Mr. Blaine desired to ask Mr. Butler whether he denied to him the right to draw the resolution?

Mr. Butler replied he made no such assertion.

Mr. Blaine—Did not the gentleman know I drew it?

Mr. Butler—No.

Mr. Blaine—Was it not at your request I added the words 'that the expenses of the committee be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.' (Applause.)

Mr. Butler—What answer did I make?

Mr. Blaine—Did I not read the amendment to you?

Mr. Butler—Did I not say under no circumstances would I vote for the resolution?

Mr. Blaine alluded to Butler's remark that the committee was packed.

Mr. Butler—I know it was a trick of the gentleman.

Mr. Blaine—I am glad to know the trick was successful. He denied that Mr. Butler was authorized to speak for those who voted for the resolution.

Mr. Butler—I am not here to detail private conversation.

Mr. Blaine—And you distribute unfounded calumny on private information which was called for but not procured.

Mr. Butler (interrupting)—Pardon me.

Mr. Blaine—God will; I cannot.

Mr. Butler—I have no favors to ask of the devil. (Laughter.)

Mr. Blaine, after further remarks, resented all the statements, and mean innuendoes, and groundless assertions in Mr Butler's card, and hoped he would live to see the day to be ashamed of it.

Mr. Butler replied with sharpness, applying to the Speaker—

"Ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,
I name, and that I dare maintain."

Mr. Dawes replied to Mr. Butler, saying, in voting for the resolution he looked to practicability, not excitement and futility. He wanted something to result in peace and harmony in fact.

Mr. Blair, of Michigan, who presided over the Republican caucus, said the understanding was that every gentleman might support what was best for the country without considering himself bound by the bill framed in the caucus.

Mr. Garfield objected and criticized Mr. Butler's card.

Messrs. Kelley, Shellabarger, Burdett, and Butler were severally excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. Coburn gave reasons why he should be excused from serving on the committee. He wanted immediate and prompt legislation.

Mr. Stevenson, another member of the committee, said he would stand his ground.

Mr. Coburn was excused.

Mr Dawes asked the House to take up a Senate bill.

Mr. Butler objected, insisting on the regular order, so he could introduce his anti-Kuklux bill.

His language was, when asked to support the resolution, "I'll be d—d if I'll have anything to do with it." The calling of hard names did not hurt him. If hard names could kill, he would have been killed long ago. As to being ashamed of his card, he should live long after Mr. Blaine shall have occupied the Presidential chair.

The running debate was excited, and continued an hour.

Mr. Maynard said he would do his duty on the committee, but, having voted for the resolution, he desired legislation for the protection of loyal men.

The House at 2 40 P. M. adjourned.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 16.—Passed—House bill incorporating the Lock Haven, Kittany and Sugar Valley Narrow Gauge Railroad was passed.

Also, House bill supplementary to the act of July 18, 1863, relating to mechanical and other corporations, extending the provisions of the act to horticultural or agricultural business as well as the business of raising and growing of trees, plants, seeds, and grain. Recommitted.

Mr. Randall moved that the bill passed by the Senate supplementary to the act incorporating the Erie, Meadville, and Southern Railroad Company, be recommitted, giving as his reasons for the motion that the bill called for a broad gauge road to connect with the Atlantic and Great Western, and was designed to injure the business interests of this State, while it enhanced those of New York. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 25 to 6.

A number of petitions were presented in favor of local option, and one was presented by Mr. Dill from citizens of Lycoming county against the passage of such a bill.

Mr. Connell presented one from citizens of the Twenty-second ward, Philadelphia, in favor of the election of highway commissioners in that ward.

Among the bills reported from committees were the following:—

The Senate bill to enlarge the Capitol grounds, as committed.

Also, dividing the Twenty-first ward, Philadelphia, into two assessors' districts.

Also, the supplement to the School law of 1867, so far as relates to city or borough superintendents, extending its provisions to cities and boroughs with a population of over seven thousand.

Bills introduced:—

Mr. Connell introduced one authorizing the Auditor-General and State Treasurer to adjust and compromise or abate the taxes owing the State by the Erie Canal Company.

Mr Deebert, one giving the right to the American Iron Company to build a railroad, to manufacture agricultural implements, and for other purposes.

Also, one repealing certain acts respecting the public buildings of the city of Philadelphia.

This bill reads as follows:—That the act approved the 8th of March, 1870, in relation to the site for the public buildings, and also the act of 5th of August, 1870, to provide for the erection of all the public buildings that are required to accommodate the courts and for all municipal purposes in Philadelphia, be and are hereby repealed. The City Councils shall by appropriation provide for the payment of all just and lawful expenses heretofore incurred by the commission created by the act of August 5, 1870. Also one section to restore the 16th section of the act incorporating the Norristown and Free-mansburg Railroad Company so far as relates to the vacation of Pennock street, Philadelphia.

House.

The General Appropriation bill being considered.

Mr. Marshall offered an amendment giving $3000 to the Teachers' Institute of Philadelphia.

This was opposed by Messrs. Miller, Elliott, Johnson, and Chalfant, and was favored by Messrs. Marshall and Smith.

In the course of the debate Mr. Smith alluded to the appropriation of $3000 as a small matter, to which Mr. Elliott retorted that while it might be small in itself, the gentleman from Philadelphia (Smith) had introduced bills for other expenditures which would foot up to a large aggregate. Among these were bills appointing two additional Building Inspectors and two other officials at an expense of $8000 or $10,000.

Mr. Smith replied that these inspectors would be paid from the moneys received from the building permits, but Mr. Elliott denied that the amount so received would be sufficient, and the additional burden would fall upon the city.

Mr. Smith replied that the income would be greater from new improvements.

The appropriation to the Teachers' Institute was finally made.

A YOUNG GIRL MISSING.—Mary Ann Milligan, aged 13 years, dressed in calico, wearing a black shawl and a knit hood, left her mother's house, on Seventh street, below Shippen, on Tuesday morning, and was last seen at Fifteenth and Walnut streets, since which time nothing has been heard of her.

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Manufacturers of
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No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMISSION.

From the London Saturday Review.

If the American Government, for whatever reason, really desires a settlement of the controversy, the scheme of a commission may be useful in superseding troublesome questions of consistency. In the worst event a failure, which will certainly not be due to any absence of a conciliatory disposition on the part of the English commissioners, will convince both Englishmen and impartial observers that an equitable arrangement is for the present impossible. The season which has been chosen for the renewal or opening of negotiation scarcely seems to be opportune. The President has lately exhibited the most unfriendly disposition; the House of Representatives has deliberately offered a wanton affront to the English Government and nation; and the commissioners will divide public curiosity, though they cannot pretend to compete in popularity, with the discharged Fenian convicts; yet the fixed belief of all Americans that Englishmen are incapable of understanding their institutions and their character may perhaps be justified by the success of an anomalous experiment. It is possible that the press of the United States may neither express nor affect the public opinion of the country. The New York journals which are principally read in England, including the *Tribune*, the *Times*, and the *Herald*, have of late been, if possible, more malignant than on ordinary occasions in the tone which they have adopted in dealing with English affairs. It is easy to foresee that the commissioners will be described in the newspapers as suppliants coming to appeal to American generosity and compassion; but it cannot be supposed that Mr. Fish and the other American members of the commission will receive their English colleagues with open insult. It is, unfortunately, not equally certain that Lord de Grey may not have occasion to repel overtures which it would not be consistent with the dignity of England that he should even report officially to his Government. It would have been well if Lord Stanley had repelled with stronger expressions of indignation some hints to the same effect which were thrown out by Mr. Reverdy Johnson.

Since the appointment of the commission some of the American papers have circulated a rumor that their Government was about to make proposals for the purchase of the English dominions in North America. The New York *Times* had previously contended that the fishery dispute might be most easily settled by simple annexation. It is perhaps not surprising that a proceeding which offers a puzzle to simple English politicians should suggest to American writers a startling and complete solution. The despatch of five eminent English negotiators to the United States with instructions to enter on the narrowest possible inquiry would be fully explained if they had received secret instructions to make on behalf of their Government a sacrifice which would be little less than treasonable. The interpretation might be supported by the course which the President adopted on receiving the original proposal of the English Government. One of the motives for preventing a settlement of the Alabama dispute has been the belief that it might possibly facilitate some territorial acquisition. It was hardly to be expected that any English commissioners would offer to surrender Canada for the sake of preventing lawless trespasses on Canadian fishing-grounds. Accordingly it may have been thought expedient to throw in the Alabama claims on the chance that, if a transaction were managed, they might form a part of the purchase-money. If American journalists have reasoned too rapidly, it cannot be denied that the facts of the case, though they admit of a different explanation, gave some color to these theories. The menace of annexation has not proceeded exclusively from irresponsible writers. The President lately received a deputation professing to represent seditious inhabitants of the Red River territory, who requested a protection against their own Government. With a contempt for national courtesy which would be inconceivable on the part of the head of any other government, the President expressed to the malcontents his satisfaction in the growing desire of the English subjects for annexation to the United States. If Napoleon III had a year ago received and encouraged a deputation of Rhenish Germans offering their allegiance to France, he would not have committed a grosser act of impropriety, though he might have incurred more imminent danger.

If either the President or his supporters in the press believe that the commissioners are about to sell Canada, they will probably not accept an assurance that they are utterly mistaken. When the people of Canada at any time become the subjects of bargain and sale, they must negotiate the contract themselves and receive the price of the transfer. If the bitterest and coarsest American enemy of England asserted that Lord Palmerston had confided to him his wish to sell Canada, Mr. Gladstone would perhaps repose in the word of General Butler the same confidence which he extended to General Ignatieff; but when the disruption of the English Empire was in question, the decision would rest, not with the Minister, but with the nation. If any liability for the captures of the Alabama attaches to the English Government, the debt has no relation to Canada, nor is it possible that the encroachments of American fishermen can give their Government any title to the territory of the Dominion. Even if it were possible to suppose that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues contemplated a disgraceful bargain, they would have met with some difficulty in finding suitable agents. The commissioners are men of honor, and one of their number confers an obligation on his political opponents by acting under them for the benefit of the public service. The extravagant expectations which prevail in the United States only deserve notice as indications of the difficulty of the task which the commissioners have undertaken. It seems impossible for American politicians to understand that in diplomatic transactions with England either equal justice or reciprocal courtesy is possible. A long and uninterrupted tradition of overbearing language on one side and of scrupulous deference on the other naturally leads to the assumption that the English Commissioners have been empowered to offer humiliating concessions. It may be hoped or wished that the American members of the commission will disregard the boastful language of journalists, and that they will abstain from copying General Grant's discourtesy. Any practical result from the approaching discussion will be the more welcome because it will involve a surprise.

PRETENDED DAUPHINS.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a strong fascination for some minds in discovering noble blood languishing in obscurity, and august lineage disguised under a commonplace name. The novelists work this vein with great industry; and the art of revealing at the fitting moment that Smith or Brown is the long-lost Montmorency has been brought to high perfection. There is a pleasure in finding that Robinson is in reality the representative of the injured Stuarts, and we all remember the rapture with which Rev. Mr. Williams was hailed a veritable scion of the Bourbons. It is not difficult to point out the source of this gratification. It partakes in a measure of the excitement of a lottery. There is no absolute certainty whose turn may come next. Perhaps the very first roll of the wheel may bring merited glory to others. If Smith or Brown is a prince in disguise, why may not their next door neighbor turn out to be a lineal descendant of some discrowned king?

The story that Louis XVII did not die has been the parent of all manner of romances. That about our own Rev. Mr. Williams was good in its way, but it was by no means the choicest of the number. A novel said to be "founded on fact" has lately appeared in Europe, which, if we accept its implications with the gravity due to their interest and probability, quite puts our Bourbon into the background. This new Dauphin, or, rather, King, was a much more ruffling sort of customer than the worthy American missionary. He escaped from the Temple, of course, by the substitution of a boy who looked very much like him. Making for the coast, he reached it in safety, and got on board an English smuggler. Well crammed with laces and brandy, this friendly craft put out to sea, and was soon in sight of the white cliffs of Kent. The gallant Nelson happened, however, to be cruising along in the neighborhood of the Isle of Thanet, and he straightway overhauled the smuggler, and soon had the son of St. Louis safe on his quarter-deck. In accordance with a well-known custom of the British navy, the youthful prisoner was immediately made a midshipman, and in that capacity proceeded with the Admiral to Naples. Here Nelson left him in charge of a signal station, and sailed up the Mediterranean to bring about that famous day when "huge L'Orient blew up at once in the thickest of the fight," and the designs of Bonaparte in the East were forever frustrated. While this was going on the royal sailor amused himself by falling in love with Ida Carraccioli, niece to the unlucky prince of that name, who persuaded him in the most natural manner imaginable to abandon all pretensions to the crown of France. Consequently, without issuing any manifesto, or even an appeal for a *plebiscite*, he started for London, in charge of despatches for Mr. Pitt. Shipwrecked on the French coast, he fell into the hands of Napoleon. That great man at once recognized his prize, and as was his invariable habit with people who were likely to be future stumbling-blocks, permitted young Louis to go about his business. This, he being a Frenchman and a Bourbon, clearly was war. So he went to the Polytechnic, came thence with a commission, fought in the campaign of Wagram, was at the passage of the Boresina, and did almost as many wonderful things as "Claude Melnotte" when that ingenious person became the "hero of Lodi." So remarkable, indeed, was his military skill, that it is almost surprising not to find our adventurer indentified at last with General von Moltke, since only in achievements as splendid as that great soldier's could the promise of young Louis find adequate fulfillment, while the climax of hurling the usurper from the ancestral throne would have been equally dramatic and appropriate.

In the absence of so fitting and reasonable a crowning point in his career, we fear this new Dauphin will be considered as spurious as his numerous predecessors. It is not agreeable to disturb pleasing illusions, but we suspect this regal Crichton was no "true Prince" after all. We apprehend that Rev. Eleazer Williams came at least as near to that proud distinction as this fresh and more showy candidate, and that the real Louis XVII, if, indeed, he was delivered out of the hands of his enemies, must be sought for elsewhere than on the quarter-deck of Lord Nelson, or at the feet of the niece of Prince Carraccioli. Possibly he may be found in much more humble company; and the wishes of the fierce Republicans who sought to degrade the hated "Capet" may have been carried out by congenial fortune after he was out of their clutch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF 1860.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, February 1, 1871.

Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand ($28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860."

Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposal for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14eod t4 10 State Treasurer.

REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand ($250,000) dollars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the

10TH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857."

Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their redemption.

A. F. CORONEL,
2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8, 1871.

An instalment of Five Dollars per share on the subscriptions to the preferred stock of the National Railway Company will be due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on or before the 24th of March, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

3 8 2w JACOB RIEGEL, Treasurer.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 116 MARKET St., General Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARCH 6, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

3 7 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 25 stuthly

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

EDUCATIONAL.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.,

Comprises the following Departments:—

Harvard College, the University Lectures, Divinity School, Law School, Medical School, Dental School, Lawrence Scientific School, School of Mining and Practical Geology, Bussey Institution (a School of Agriculture and Horticulture), Botanic Garden, Astronomical Observatory, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Peabody Museum of Archæology, Episcopal Theological School.

The next academic year begins on September 28, 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June 29, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical alternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.—Thirty-three courses in 1870-71, of which twenty begin in the week February 12-19. These lectures are intended for graduates of colleges, teachers, and other competent adults (men or women). A circular describing them will be mailed on application.

THE LAW SCHOOL has been reorganized this year. It has seven instructors, and a library of 16,000 volumes. A circular explains the new course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the cost of attending the school. The second half of the year begins February 13.

For catalogues, circulars, or information, address

2 6 3m J. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to

3 21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

THE REV. DR. WELLS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR LITTLE BOYS

From Six to Fourteen years of age. Address the

Rev. DR. WELLS,
2 28 tuths2m* Andalusia, Pa.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and widely-known for superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Board and English tuition, $150 for half year, commencing February 23. Special terms to clerical patrons and teachers.

2 15 1m† Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

AUGUSTUS KINKELIN, TEACHER OF PIANO, can be engaged for Dancing, Parties, Entertainments, etc. Orders by mail from suburban residences punctually attended to. Residence, No. 110 S. ELEVENTH Street, below Chesnut. 3 13 1m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

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Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
5 25† "Freiburg, Germany.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

Have reduced the prices of ALL THEIR

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FRAMES of every character equally as cheap.

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H. S. TARR & SON'S

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GREEN Street, above Seventh,

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WILLIAM M. GREINER,
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FOR SALE,

A NEW AND ELEGANT

BROWN STONE RESIDENCE,

East Side of Logan Square,

Three Doors above Sumner St.,

Replete with all modern conveniences,

WILL BE SOLD ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS.

POSSESSION AT ONCE. CAN BE SEEN AT ANY HOUR OF THE DAY. 2 11 tf

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WITHIN ONE MILE OF BROAD AND CHESNUT STREETS,

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Four-story front, five-story double back buildings, occupied as offices, and suitable for an insurance company, 21 feet 9 inches front, 124 feet deep.

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2 18† No. 429 WALNUT Street.

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Authorized Capital, $500,000.

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PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.

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CUMBERLAND NAILS

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These Nails are known to be the best in the market

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In glass and stone, by the cask or dozen.

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STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY, $75 and $85. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY. Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these steerage rates are $2 cheaper than several other lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., Agents,
1 16 No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brussels, Saturday, March 18, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 21 at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, March 28, at 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, April 1, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	85
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY FOR NEW YORK.

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 38 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Thursday, March 16, at 8 A. M.

The HERCULES will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on March —.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, March 18, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, March 18.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Monday, March 13, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, March 18.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 1† No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

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SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

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MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
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LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

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LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
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Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line. [1 6†

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FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL, UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
12 10† No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York. J. —. SPARKS, Agent.
1 6†

SHIPPING.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINE Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT A LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at 15 rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

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THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON, and all interior points of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc.

The first-class Steamship FALL RIVER, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, March 16, at o'clock, noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above

WM. A. COURTNEY, Agent in Charleston

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of West Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

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NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
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Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

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PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS

For all the above lines.

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THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
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From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months) securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

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Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

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1871 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK HEMLOCK.

1871 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.

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1871 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.

1871 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY.

1871 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.

1871 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.

1871 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

11 9

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ.

11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar.

PATENTS.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 21, 1871.

On the petition of DANIEL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator of Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippes on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement in Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN,
2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Patents.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers' Agents for Connecticut Ticking, No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162 50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200 00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000 00
$261,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650 00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447 34. M'k't v'l	$1,293 557 00
	Real Estate	56,000 50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971 27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375 40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912 00
	Cash	142,911 73
		$1,820,727 97

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 2 11 1m

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
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JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT
LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 13

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.
Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851 78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary. 2 14

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,705,319'07.

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Levi P. Coats,	M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Peter Williamson,
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SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

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William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes.
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 ..... $600,383 24

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomer
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS R. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 .. $3,050,536

Receipts of Premiums, '70 ..... $2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,204
Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$834,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
	WILLIAM BROCKIE. [1 23]

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES.

OFFICE No. 304 WALNUT STREET.

Incorporated March 10, 1812.
Charter Perpetual.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receives money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.
WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis. 3 15

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL $400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452 35
INCOME for 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $272,881'70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 7d3t
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 20

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. 3 15

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-two inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores)

SHAFTING AND GEARING, PULLEYS Hangers and Couplings, Speeds calculated, Shafting and Gearing arranged.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 m3 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7:30	Pottstown Accom.	9:15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8:15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10:20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12:30 P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1:00 P. M.
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3:30	Phila. & Potts'v'e W. Train	4:30
Pottstown Accommo.	4:00	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	7:00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4:45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9:10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8:00	From Pottsville	12 35 P. M.
To Pottsville	3:15 P. M.	From Reading	7:25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and. 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 511 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·20, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. M.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6·45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·20 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J SEWELL, Superintendent

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	11·10 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·46 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	5·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·30 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 4	10·50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·53 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	9·40 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	12·20 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	9·30 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7 50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	10·05 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	8·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Lock Haven	8·15 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP.	leaves Williamsport	12·35 A. M.
" "	Sunbury	2·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and West, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15 and 5·20 and 8·15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation)

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE OLD AND NEW.

The Defunct Volunteers Kick Against the Pricks—They Are Nabbed by the Police—A Disgraceful Scene.

The fire-sharps of the obsolete volunteer companies, who come generally from that class of fire department hangers-on—the runners—made, last night, a grand splurge; but, fortunately for the honor of the city, were speedily checked by their arrest and the seizure of their apparatus. Had not this demonstration been fortunately nipped in the bud, Philadelphia would have been disgraced with another of the fearful riots which mark the service of the old Volunteer Department. The bunkers and runners who had been left out in the cold, chagrined at their non-election, and envious of the fortune of others, were inspired with a spirit of dare-devil recklessness and revenge, which, had it not been so quickly curbed, would have resulted in a serious affray. But the Mayor, true to his promise to President Laudenslager, of the Paid Department, had out a large force of policemen, who arrested the noisy fellows, and captured the carriages. Thus was it that the Columbia Engine boys were promptly pursued by Lieutenant Flaherty and an official squad, and placed in durance vile; and at a later hour the same posse swooped down upon the ribald crew that were tearing through the streets with the South Penn Hose, and changed them from reckless and revengeful foes into submissive and terror-stricken prisoners. The same misfortune occurred to the fellows who were dragging the Fairmount and Western Engine hose carriages about the streets, and making night hideous with their noise; and again, at a still later hour, the officers seized two other carriages, with their adherents. But now there is an event which we cannot account for, except that the hitherto stern and unyielding Flaherty, discovering among the disturbers of the peace the pillars of the unterrified Democracy, waived his accustomed austerity so far as to warn them and send them home. Thus it was that the "Moya" boys at a late hour in the night, like a lion just uncaged, darted from their house and dashed up Eighth street, accompanied by that zealous gang of young roughs who regarded "Mully's" company with that veneration which was due to the head of the old volunteers. There were beating and clanging of bells, and shouting and derisive reflections upon the new P. F. D. As this spirited crowd arrived at South street Flaherty confronted it, and with a voice of warning and a waving of the arms, stemmed the mighty current of turbulent humanity. "Go home!" he cried, "or, according to the Mayor's orders, I will arrest you!" Cowed by this show of unyielding authority, the dispirited "b'hoys" retreated to their house and remained thereafter as quiet as lambs. But why did not Flaherty seize the apparatus, and place the leaders in the cells of the Pritchard mansion?

The commissioners have issued a card to the public, in which they say:—

"The board would return their sincere thanks to the Volunteer Department for their assistance and uniform good conduct while they were engaged in organizing," and "the board would respectfully ask the co-operation of the public to assist them in their endeavors to make the department a success."

This morning there were the bustle and excitement about the commissioners' headquarters that one would naturally expect upon the practical inauguration of a new department.

This morning the Kensington Engine Company, decorated with flowers, and having this placard:—

> NO "SHAD"
> FOR SALE.
> "Not Sacrificed to the Commissioners."

was drawn by Fifth and Chesnut streets. "Shad" is the nickname of the company. Following the engine was a wagon filled with rummies, who were taking copious libations from a barrel of beer which stood up conspicuously. The sight was disgusting, and the company, when it might have been honored, can now retire in disgrace.

RETURNED.

This morning the directors of the companies whose apparatus was last night seized called upon the Mayor to ask its restitution. The Mayor lectured them, and said that if they would give security not again to disturb the peace, or use their carriages for that purpose, they would be returned. Promises were made, bonds were given, and the apparatus was returned.

AN OUTRAGE.

Highway Robbery and Rape—A Young Girl Assaulted by Eight Men—Arrest of Seven of the Offenders.

In the village of Martinsville, situated on the banks of the Delaware, between the Navy Yard and the Point House, near the old canal, on Thursday afternoon last, an outrage was perpetrated on the person of a young girl which resembles in its essential feature the assault on Miss Agnes Jarvis last summer. The name of the girl is Marietta Hershberger, and her age is fourteen years.

On Thursday afternoon last she was visited by a male friend named Albert Chew. The day was a fine one, as our readers are aware, and they started from the girl's residence, in the extreme southern section of the city, for a walk. They went along Stone-house lane to the rail road, and down this road to the banks, and were walking quietly along, when they were approached by eight young men, who were standing on the roadway, on the top of the banks.

One of the men, named Edward Thorne, rushed up to Chew, seized him by the neck, and another of the party held his arms. In this position his pockets were rifled of their contents, including a pocket-book containing a sum of money. Chew was driven off, and the girl was also in the act of making her escape when Thorne threw her over the embankment into the meadow and violated her person.

Another of the party was in the act of accomplishing a similar deed when a couple of watchmen employed in an oil works in the vicinity came up and attempted to drive off the ruffians, but without effect. The watchmen were threatened, and being without revolvers, they could render but little assistance. The affair happened at 5 o'clock.

Upon receipt of information of the outrage, Lieutenant Thomas took the matter in charge. Yesterday and last evening seven men were arrested and locked up in the Central Station, and will be before Alderman Kerr this afternoon.

A NEWSBOY'S LABOR LOST.—A little fellow, a newsboy, who stands on Market street bridge and sells papers to the passengers in the cars, yesterday afternoon had the entire receipts of his day's labor, amounting to $1·25, stolen from him by two other newsboys, named James Sullivan and John Duncan. Officers Gibson and Gill, of the Schuylkill Harbor police, arrested the young bandits, and Alderman Randall has furnished them with a certificate for a residence in prison.

SLOPS AND HOUSEBREAKING.—Francis Albertson, a lad engaged in the profession of collector of slops, was yesterday arrested on the charge of having, on Tuesday afternoon last, in the discharge of his professional duties, broken open the rear window of a house at No. 1125 Camille street, and entered the house and stole some articles. The defendant was held for a further hearing by Alderman Collins.

MAN FOUND DEAD.—Thomas Lutemer, employed at the dye works of Richard Wilson, at the corner of Beach and Warren streets, was found dead in the establishment at 8 o'clock this morning. The body was removed to the Eleventh District Station House, where the Coroner will hold an inquest. The age of the deceased was 45 years.

IN THE WRONG POCKET.—John Glass, an alleged pickpocket of nineteen years, was arrested at Ninth and Filbert streets yesterday afternoon by Officer Toland, of the Sixth district. Alderman Hibbard held him for a further hearing.

A SHOOTING AFFRAY.

A Man Shot in an Alderman's Office in the Sixteenth Ward—Dangerous Condition of the Wounded Man.

A shooting affray took place last evening at 8 o'clock, strange to say, in the office of Alderman Shoemaker, at the corner of Germantown road and Vanhorn street, between two parties who had been interested in the delegate election in the Sixteenth ward.

The parties to the difficulty were Thomas F. Wilson, said to be ex-sergeant-at-arms of the House of Representatives, but now employed in the Navy Yard, and G. Washington Smith, residing in the rear of 1008 Frankford road. The cause of the quarrel is at present a mystery, but is supposed to have been, as stated, some disagreement as to the course of certain parties engaged in the Senatorial delegate contest. Some words passed between the parties, and they at last came to blows. Wilson is said to have retreated and Smith followed him. Wilson, it is alleged, pulled out a revolver and fired one shot at Smith, after which he ran into Alderman Shoemaker's office (located as given above), where Smith followed him, the first shot having missed in its aim. Arrived inside the office, Wilson discharged three shots more, all of which took effect upon the body of Smith, one in the left breast and two in the right side of the chest.

Smith was at once taken to the office of a physician in the neighborhood, by whom one ball was extracted. The other balls were probed for, but they were not found up to a late hour last night. The wounded man was removed to the Episcopal Hospital, and Wilson was arrested shortly after by the officers of the Tenth district, and locked up for a hearing.

A report was circulated this morning that Smith had died during the night. This proved to be incorrect, but his condition is extremely critical, and his physician has but slight hopes of his recovery.

ANOTHER STATEMENT.

It is asserted by another authority that Washington Smith has long been known as a dangerous character, and last evening he went to Wilson's house, in Vanhorn street, knocked at the door, and asked to be admitted, which request was complied with by Mrs. Wilson. Wilson, who was lying upon a lounge, was approached by Smith, who said that he had a warrant, and wanted him to go along. Wilson put on his hat, and the parties went out of the house. They had scarcely got a few paces from the door when Smith drew a knife, and with some remark to the effect that "Now I have got you," made a pass at Wilson with the weapon. Wilson ran into the office of Alderman Shoemaker near by, and inquired of that official if he had issued a warrant for his arrest. The Alderman replied "No," upon which Wilson made the remark, "Some kind of a job has been set up on me, and I'll protect myself." He started for home, and when about half a square from the magistrate's office he was attacked by Wash. Smith, who was assisted by two others, Jacob and Richard Smith. The three men assaulted Wilson, knocked him down and kicked him. He gained his footing, however, drew a revolver, fired, and then ran into the Alderman's office, where he was followed by his three assailants, who began again to beat him. It was then that he used the revolver with the effect stated above. He was forced to flee to the second story of the magistrate's dwelling, where he remained until an officer arrived and took him in custody.

ARTISANS.

The Night School for Their Improvement.

Among all the night schools which have been established in the city, under the supervision of the Board of Public Education, none have become so popular, nor so deserving of distinction as that for artisans held in the High School building. To-night it will be closed. From this statement may be obtained an idea of its operations:—

The number registered during the term was 563. The capacity of the school was 260, with an average nightly attendance of about 200. The average age of the applicants was 22 years 3 months. There were 104 eighteen years of age; 111, nineteen; 72, twenty; 57, twenty-one; 119, from twenty to twenty-five; 54, from twenty-six to thirty; 42, from thirty-one to forty; and 4 from forty-one to fifty-one years of age.

There were representatives of 84 different occupations in attendance:—Machinists, 122; carpenters, 78; moulders, 25; pattern makers, 24; painters, 21; printers, 18; brass finishers, 17; plumbers, 15; bookbinders and blacksmiths, each 14; stonecutters, 13; clerks, 12; engineers, 10; plasterers, tinsmiths, and gasfitters, each 9; bricklayers, 8; shoemakers, carvers, and paperhangers, each 7; wood turners, marble cutters, and salesmen, each 6; watchmakers, 5; bakers, draughtsmen, stair builders, instrument makers, and engravers, each 4; telegraphers, chasers, lithographers, upholsterers, boiler makers, weavers, and manufacturers, each 3; silver platers, paint manufacturers, gardeners, surveyors, druggists, ship carpenters, lumbermen, sheet iron workers, coachmakers, morocco finishers, stone masons, and cabinet makers, each 2; and 36 other occupations, each 1.

The instructors of this school numbered seven, six of whom are professors in the Central High School, Professor Riche being Principal. The course of instruction comprised lectures upon practical geometry and mensuration of lines, surfaces and solids, with special reference to the wants of the artisan, by Professor Z. Hopper; drawing, as applied to the problems in practical geometry, projections, comprising plans, elevations, development of surfaces and solids, by Professor J. Kern; practical arithmetic, writing and business forms, by Professor Bartine; chemistry and natural philosophy, by Professor Houston; the steam engine, by Professor Warrington; and anatomy and hygiene, by Professor Holt. The Board of Education, through the Committee on High School, placed all of the valuable apparatus of the Central High School at the disposal of the professors, for the elucidation of their lectures to the artisans.

STRANGE ACCIDENT.

Two Men Fall Down a Well—Death of One of the Parties.

Yesterday afternoon two workmen, named Christopher D. Allen and Andrew Farrell, were digging a well in Lawrence street, above Brown. The men were at work on the brick lining, which had nearly been completed, it being but a few feet from the top. A flooring of boards was placed over the opening, and Farrell by accident tripped on the boards, separated them, and fell to the bottom of the well. He was rescued, not without difficulty, however, and when brought to the pure air was found to be much prostrated by the gas. Allen, who had been mainly instrumental in the rescue of his comrade, singular to relate, also fell down the well! A request was immediately despatched to Lieutenant Brurein, of the Seventh District Station-house, for assistance. That officer sent a couple of officers, who took with a grapple, it being impossible to descend the well, as the gas was in large quantities and very suffocating. A lighted candle was lowered down, but it was immediately extinguished.

Finally, the grapple fastened itself in the clothing of Allen, and he was drawn within a few feet of the top, when, most unfortunately, the clothing gave way, and he fell a second time, his head striking the brick work on the sides and fracturing his skull. He was again grappled for, but when rescued he was dead. The deceased resides on Tyler street, above Thompson. He leaves a wife and three children.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS EXPECTED.—To-night, or some time during to-morrow, President Grant will arrive in this city, and while here will be the guest of A. J. Drexel, Esq. Miss Nellie and Master Jesse Grant, children of the President, Miss Fell, of Missouri, and his private secretary, General Horace Porter, will accompany the President. His visit will be purely of a private character.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR MOORE.—We regret to learn that the Hon. Henry D. Moore, Collector of Customs for the Port of Philadelphia, has sent his resignation to the President, to take effect April 1.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN RELIEF FUND.—The Treasurer, A. J. Drexel, Esq., renders to-day this statement of additional receipts to this fund:—

Previously acknowledged	$14,895·67
Helfenstein & Lewis	100·00
Frankford New Jerusalem Church	20·31
Mrs. Richard D. Wood	100·00
First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Broad street, below Spruce	99·10
Milford M. E. Church, by Rev. J. S. Macaulay	10·00
H. J. Morton	20·00
St Andrew's Church, West Philadelphia	41·49
Stuart, Peterson & Co.	100·00
Collected by A. J. Waterman:—	
Samuel Fox	10·00
E. C. Knight & Co.	50·00
For the French alone:—	
Harrison, Havemeyer & Co.	100·00
Pickin & Williams	50·00
G. J. Waterman	10·00
L. A. Godey	25·00
Total	$15,625·48

A DISHONEST DOMESTIC.—This morning a servant woman living with S. Rothschild's family, at No. 474 N. Fourth street, left without warning, taking with her a Melton sack overcoat, Chesterfield coat, a complete outfit of baby's clothes, and a number of shawls. The thief is 45 years of age, tall and slim, of light complexion, and wore a dark dress, circular, and hat. Look out for her.

FELL OVERBOARD.—Mr. John Dunn, a resident of Bristol, walked overboard into the Delaware from a wharf below Coates street, at half-past 10 o'clock last evening. His cries for help brought to his assistance Private Watchman Myers and an officer of the Delaware Harbor Police, who, after much trouble, succeeded in bringing him to dry land.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—Mr. Pugh will this evening, at the Academy of Music, introduce his next "star," Mr. Josh Billings, who will discourse upon "Natrll History." A very funny lecture may be expected.

A WIFE-BEATER.—James Henry, who lives in the Twenty-seventh ward, was arrested yesterday for beating his wife. He has been committed by Alderman Lungren.

TAVERN ENTERED.—A thief, some time this morning, broke open the tavern No. 806 Vine street, and stole five dollars in cash, and twenty-five dollars worth of cigars and liquors.

LEASES SIGNED.—This morning the Mayor signed the leases of the engine-houses to be used here after by the Paid Fire Department.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115¾@115¾; do. 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 111⅞@111¾; do. 1865, 112@112¼; do. 1865, new, 110¾@111; do. 1867, do. 110¾@111; do. 1868, do. 110⅞@111¼; 10-40s, 108⅜@108¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113¾@114; Gold, 111⅞@111¾; Silver, 106⅛@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 955@965; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 755@770.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881s, 115⅝@115¾; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112¾; do. 1864, 112@112½; do. 1865, 112½@112¾; do., July, 1865, 110¾@111; do., July, 1867, 110⅝@111; do. July, 1868, 111¼@111½; 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 111⅞@111⅝. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currcy 6s, 114@114⅛. Market steady.

FINE STATIONERY
AND
Card Engraving.
DREKA,
No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,
3 13 tuths6o

NOTICE.
THE
KENSINGTON BANK
HAVE PURCHASED
ONE OF THE RENOWNED
BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES
OF THE
AMERICAN
Steam Safe Company,
SAFE MAKERS TO THE
United States Government,
No. 32 South FOURTH St.,
3 15 wf2t PHILADELPHIA.

PANCOAST & MAULE,
THIRD and PEAR Streets,
Plain and Galvanized
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipes
For Gas, Steam and Water.
FITTINGS, BRASS WORK, TOOLS,
BOILER TUBES.
STEAM HEATING
Pipe of all Sizes Cut and Fitted to Order

CARD.

Having sold HENRY B. PANCOAST and FRANCIS I. MAULE (gentlemen in our employ for several years past) the Stock, Goodwill and Fixtures of our RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, located at the corner of THIRD and PEAR Streets, in this city, that branch of our business, together with that of HEATING and VENTILATING PUBLIC and PRIVATE BUILDINGS, both by STEAM and HOT WATER, in all its various systems, will be carried on under the firm name of PANCOAST & MAULE, at the old stand, and we recommend them to the trade and business public as being entirely competent to perform all work of that character.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Philadelphia, Jan. 22, 1870. 3 16t

TO RENT.—ON MODERATE TERMS, very desirable store, No. 224 MARKET Street, 21 by 90 feet. 3 16 tf

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Collector Moore.

Exciting Scene in the House.

Butler vs. Blaine.

Scathing Speech of the Speaker.

A Disgraceful Scene of Uproar.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Resignation of Hon. Henry D. Moore, Collector of Port of Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16.—The President has received a letter from Hon. Henry D. Moore, the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, tendering his resignation, to take effect upon April 1. This resignation is imperative, as Mr. Moore states that his private business will take him out of the country, and that it will be impossible for him to retain the collectorship beyond the date specified. The resignation of Mr. Moore has created much excitement in the financial circles of Washington, and the President and Secretary Boutwell both regret exceedingly that it should have been necessary. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury alike hold Mr. Moore in the highest esteem, both personally and officially, and the latter has repeatedly expressed the opinion that the Custom House of Philadelphia during the collectorship of Mr. Moore has been the best managed in the country, and that he has in every respect fulfilled the duties of his office in a manner advantageous to the country and satisfactory to the department.

It is not yet known who will be Mr. Moore' successor, as the excitement attending the receipt of his resignation has prevented the matter from receiving any consideration as yet. The gentlemen who were prominently named for the office previous to the appointment of Mr. Moore were Messrs. Henry C. Howell, John E. Addicks, James D. Wetham and Dr. James N. Marks.

The Senate Republican Caucus

held a meeting this morning. The main discussion took place on the question of adjournment, and a proposition to appoint a joint committee to investigate the condition of affairs at the South during the recess. Messrs. Sherman, Morton, and others opposed this, and succeeded in staving off a vote until the time arrived for the assembling of the Senate. It is believed that a majority of the Senators are in

Favor of Adjournment

on Monday, and several Senators in caucus gave notice that if the House resolution was taken up to-day they would not abide by the caucus, but would vote with the Democracy for adjournment. If this is done, the Senate will concur in the House resolution to adjourn on Monday.

The New Loan

is regarded as a success by Secretary Boutwell. Subscriptions are coming in rapidly. This morning upwards of a million of dollars was taken by three or four banks. In Europe there appears to be a great demand for it, and a hundred millions have been taken within the last twenty days.

There was an

Exciting Scene in the House

to-day, just after the reading of the journal, arising out of a letter addressed by Ben. Butler to his Republican colleagues on the floor of the House, explaining his reasons for not serving on the special committee to investigate the Southern outrages. The letter was printed in slips and laid this morning upon the desks of members.

Judge Kelley arose first and denied the truth of that part of the letter which charges that the high tariff men united with the Democrats to pass the resolution in question. Mr. Kelley showed that the high tariff men, as a general rule, had voted against the resolution and in favor of some bill for the relief of the South.

Mr. Butler said he did not in his letter refer to Mr. Kelley, because Mr. Kelley had always stood with his party, had attended the caucus, and felt himself bound by the caucus decisions. He referred to other Republicans, who were tariff men, and who had fought at every step all bills intended to suppress the Ku-Klux.

In the meantime, while Butler was speaking, Speaker Blaine called Wheeler, of New York, to the chair, and came down himself to the floor.

As soon as Mr. Butler had finished Mr. Blaine was recognized by the Speaker *pro tem.*, and proceeded to deliver one of the most scathing speeches heard in the House for many years against Butler. He denounced the letter of Butler as false in its statements and mean in its insinuations and inferences. Butler, he said, had spoken of tricks; the whole country knows that the gentleman from Massachusetts was the embodiment of trickery. At this remark the Democratic side of the House started to applaud, and it was some time before the Speaker *pro tem.* could restore order.

Mr. Blaine became more and more excited. He charged Butler with insincerity as a party man, and intimated that if it should further his ambition he (Butler) would go over to the Democratic side, and lead them as gallantly as he did at the Charleston Convention, when he voted fifty-six times for Jeff. Davis for President. The Republicans who don't like Butler started applause, which speedily communicated to the galleries, and for some time the House was a scene of uproar and indescribable confusion.

Mr. Blaine resuming, said that Butler, as Chairman of the Reconstruction Committee, had refused to report when he should have reported, otherwise he might have had the bill passed for the relief of the South long ago.

Butler Got the Floor to Reply.

He started out calmly, but soon got worked up to a terrible state of excitement. He said he was not responsible for the disgraceful spectacle which the House had witnessed to-day. He had used his right as a citizen and member to give his reasons for not serving on the committee of the House. For this the Speaker of the House saw fit to leave the chair, and come upon the floor and pour a torrent of personal abuse upon him.

He had felt both in the last Congress and in this that the Speaker did not regard him with a friendly eye. He knew what it was by experience to be on bad terms with a Speaker. Butler then went on to say that he still regarded the introduction of Blaine's resolution yesterday as a trick.

Said he, for ways that are dark and tricks that are vain, commend me to Blaine, which I rise to maintain. This created another uproar of laughter on both sides of the House.

While the discussion was in progress the Democrats left their seats and came over to the Republican side. They took no part other than spectators in the fight, but they seemed to enjoy it immensely. It is regarded by all as one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in the House.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Latest New Hampshire Election Returns.

CONCORD, March 16.—Returns from 211 towns give Weston 33,881; Pike, 33,269; Cooper and scattering, 1074. Fifteen towns are yet to be heard from. It requires a majority of all the votes cast for a choice for Governor.

FROM THE STATE.

Boiler Explosion—Loss of Life.

ASHLAND, Pa., March 16.—One of the boilers of E. Best's coal-breaker exploded this morning, killing Mark Daniel, the engineer, and seriously if not fatally injuring others. A portion of the boiler fell through a house close by, and struck two children who were in bed at the time. Happily they escaped without serious injury. No further particulars have yet been received.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Connecticut Female Poisoner Case.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 16.—The grand jury of the Superior Court yesterday found a true bill against Mrs. Ann M. Stiles for attempting the murder of the families of Pitkin and Dewey in South Windsor. The trial is set down for July.

Probably No Choice for Governor.

CONCORD, March 15—Midnight.—The latest returns show that the Labor Reform and Temperance tickets are getting more votes than was expected, and it is now probable that there will be no choice for Governor. If the question goes to the Legislature a Republican will be chosen.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 16.

The Paterson City Charter

has passed the Senate by a Republican party vote of 12 to 9.

The Jersey City Charter

has also passed the House by a like party vote, 33 to 26. A resolution has been introduced in the House looking to the proper preservation of the early journals of the State and Government, which have been mutilated by autograph collectors.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Military Orders—Officers Ordered to and Relieved from the Artillery School.

Correspondence Associated Press.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 14.—The following order relieving the first lieutenants on duty at the Artillery School, and assigning others to their places, has just been received here. Owing to the fact that a number of transfers from artillery to infantry of the grade of second lieutenant is contemplated by the department, the order relieving and assigning the second lieutenants of the Artillery School has been postponed for a time. The transfers from the artillery to the infantry arm of the service will probably be made in a week or ten days, when the order for the second lieutenants will be issued.

The following is a list of the transfers:—1st United States Artillery, Lieutenant John C. White, Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, vice Lieutenant J. W. MacMurray, to be relieved; 2d United States Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice and Eli L. Huggins, vice Lieutenant William Stanton, to be relieved; 3d United States Artillery, Lieutenant James Chester, vice Lieutenant J. R. Kelly, and Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, vice Lieutenant C. F. Barstow, to be relieved; 4th United States Artillery, Lieutenant Edward P. Newkirk, vice Lieutenant Robert Craig, and Lieutenant Richard P. Strong, vice Lieutenant M. C. Grier, to be relieved; 5th United States Artillery, Lieutenant Charles C. McConnell, vice Lieutenant G. V. Wier, and Lieutenant George W. Crabb, vice Lieutenant William E. Van Reed, to be relieved.

The following officers temporarily attached to the school will also be relieved, and have been ordered to report to the following batteries:—First Lieutenant Charles F. Humphrey, 4th Artillevyy, to Company G; First Lieutenant William F. Stewart, 4th Artillery, to Company D; and Second Lieutenant Sidney W. Taylor, 4th Artillery, to Company C.

The class of 1871 will graduate on the 1st of May, and will then leave for their respective companies, to which they have been assigned. The new class which have been ordered here will arrive about the 1st of May, and the class of 1872 will then be formed.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, March 16.—Cotton firm; low middling, 13¾@14c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, $5·62½@6·12½; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·50@9; City Mills superfine, $5·50@7·75; do. extra, $6·75@8·25; do. family, $8·50@11; Western superfine, $5 62½@6; do. extra, $6·50@7·25; do. family, $7·25@8·50. Cloverseed quiet at $7·50@7·75. Wheat dull except choice; choice white, $2·05@2 15; fair to prime, $1·60@1·90; prime to choice red, $1·90@2·10; fair to good, $1·55@1·75; common, $1·40@1·50; Ohio and Indiana, $1·55@1·65; Pennsylvania, $1·50@1·60. Corn firm; white Southern, 85@86c.; yellow Southern, 83c. Oats dull at 63@65c. Pork steady at $22. Bacon firmer; shoulders, 9¼@7½c.; rib sides, 11½c.; clear rib, 12c. Hams, 17½@18c. Lard steady at 13½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.

A Deserted Young Woman Swallows Strychnine and Dies—A Touching Letter.

From the Elmira Advertiser, March 13.

Miss Della Benson, a very fine-looking, intelligent, and estimable young lady, twenty-four years of age, died in this city on Saturday afternoon. Coroner Meisel investigated the cause of death, and found that it was caused by strychnine which she had taken with the intention of destroying her life.

From information obtained from her acquaintances, and letters addressed to her, which have been placed in our hands, it seems that Miss Benson and a Mr. Ward Hodgkins, of Watkins, had for some time past been engaged to be married. This engagement is reported to have been consummated a year ago last July. Since that time the parties had corresponded very frequently and freely up to the time of Miss Benson's death. For some unexplained reason Hodgkins seems to have changed his mind on the subject of fulfilling his marriage engagement. In his letters to Miss Benson he claims to have experienced religion within the past few weeks, but whether the change in his affections is attributable to such change of heart his letters do not make plain.

Under date of February 3 he says:—"I have experienced religion and am trying to do right. I have prayed over this all day, and shall still continue to pray for you. As you won't release me, I will keep my word and marry you." This letter is signed "from your Ward."

The last letter which he wrote to her, and which was received by Miss Benson on the afternoon of her death, was as follows:—

"WATKINS, N.Y., March 9, 1871.—Della:—I thought that I wrote plain enough many times before. I have asked you for my freedom a number of times; but, as you desire it, I will answer plainly—No. I think it would be better for us both if we would stop writing. Please send me my letters and picture, and I will return yours. That jewelry that you said you would never give up, you can keep. I do not care for it. From WARD."

Soon after receiving this letter Miss Benson went to her room, and when she again made her appearance she stated that she had taken poison for the purpose of causing her death. No remedies could save her life. She stated to the doctor that she did not wish to live, but that she wished he could give her something to alleviate her sufferings. She lingered in great agony for nearly two hours, calling for "Ward," "Ward," with her latest breath. On the table in her room after her death was found the following letter:—

"ELMIRA, March 11, 1871.—Darling Ward:—Your answer I received a short time ago. You say you think it would be better for us to stop writing. Perhaps it would for you; there is no better for me. Ward, this is the last letter you will ever get from me, so you can be happy. When you answered my last letter you knew what you done. I gave you your choice; you took it. Darling, how I wish I could see you once more before I die. Yes, this day will end my miserable life, I hope. I don't want to live now, since you have changed so much. Oh, Ward, why did you do by me as you have? I would have died sooner than I would have caused you to suffer as you have me. Be sure before you ask another to be your wife that you love her. Do not ruin her life as you have mine. After all you have done, I love you as well as ever. You and your relatives can be happy now. You say you have done right, so, of course, you will be happy. If you want your rings, you can come and take them off of my hand. My letters and picture you can burn. I am too miserable to write more. Good by, darling, forever. DELLA."

This letter was put in an envelope and directed to Mr. Hodgkins.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Railway Bankruptcy Case.

NEW YORK, March 16.—A motion was made in the United States Circuit Court this morning, before Judge Woodruff, in the case of Seth Adams against James Alden, of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, for a stay of proceedings under the adjudication in bankruptcy of the United States District Court of the State of Connecticut. The order was partially granted, and will allow a meeting of creditors, called for Monday next to be held, an allow them to appoint an assignee, but the assignee is enjoined from instituting new suits or proceedings pending a review before the United States District Court of New York. All the property in the meantime will remain in the hands of the United States Marshal.

Counterfeiter Sentenced.

Alexis Nicholaus, a Russian, was sentenced to-day to ten years in the State prison on a charge of engraving and circulating treasury notes.

The Pension Payments

to-day by General Lawrence have been $7000. Total since March 4th, $126,000.

Emigrant Statistics.

NEW YORK, March 16.—The number of immigrants who arrived at this port since January 1 was 9734, a decrease of 2953 from the corresponding period in 1871. The Secretary of the

French Relief

Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of this city has written to the Mayor of Philadelphia asking to permit the United States storeship Relief to come to this port after receiving the supplies there, so as to obtain a full cargo for shipment to the sufferers of France.

Proposals for Gold.

NEW YORK, March 16.—There were twenty-four bids to-day for gold, amounting to $4,94 4,500, at 110·76 to 111·43. The awards will be $ million at 111·38 to 111·43.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senatorial Caucus.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

The Republican Senators went into caucus again at one o'clock, and are still in session. The impression is that the resolution to appoint a joint committee to investigate affairs in the South will carry.

The House has just adjourned, the whole day having been devoted to personal explanations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Thursday, March 16, 1871.

There is very little change to notice in the main features of the Philadelphia money market, but among the banks there is perhaps less disposition to expand loans than usual. As the month of April approaches, the demand for money on business account is invariably large, and lenders naturally reserve their strength for any pressure or stringency which may arise at that period. This preparation is apparently being inaugurated, and though appearances might undergo a change, it is probable that the market will rule steady and somewhat firmer during the balance of the month. To-day money is quite abundant, however, and all good borrowers are supplied very freely at rates previously quoted.

Gold is quiet and free from rapid fluctuation. All the sales in New York this morning are quoted at 111⅜@111¼.

In Government bonds the market is moderately active and prices show a further advance. The offerings yesterday to the Sub-Treasury amounted to over seven millions, which tended to depress the market somewhat.

The stock market was active and quite strong. State 6s, 3d series, sold at 107¾, and City 6s, new bonds, at 101¾.

Reading Railroad was quiet but steady, with sales at 51 1-16@51; Pennsylvania sold at 61⅝; Little Schuylkill at 44½; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 48¼; and Lehigh Valley at 60⅛. 40⅝ was bid for Catawissa preferred.

In canal shares there sales of Schuylkill preferred at 16½, s. o., and Lehigh at 35½, b. o.

Passenger railway shares were neglected. 25¾ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 40½ for Chesnut and Walnut; and 17 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$12800 Pa 6s, 3 sec....107¾	149 sh Penna R.....61¾
$11500 do.....107¾	100 do.....61¾
$5800 City 6s, New..101¾	5 sh Lit Sch RR...44¾
$700 Read deb bds. 80¾	100 sh Reading R.51 1-16
$500 Leh R L.....91¾	100 do.....51 1-16
$7000 Leh gold L...88¾	500 do.....b10. 51
$3000 Sch N 6s, 95. 77	60 sh Cent Trans... 50¾
$3000 Pa & N Y C 7s 94¼	100 sh Hestony'e.s30 16¾
58 sh Meoh Bk.....32¼	100 sh Leh N...b30 35¼
20 sh Manuf Bk...29¾	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s 94¼	500 sh Reading R...51¾
$1000 Phil & E 6s...95	300 do.....s30. 50¾
$1000 Cam & 6s '75..98¾	100 do.....b5. 51¾
$4000 City 6s, New..101¾	10 do.....51 1-16
5 sh Bk of N Am.830	100 do.....51¾
50 sh Cen Trans....50¾	28 sh Manu Bank..28¾
12 sh Cam & Am...116	100 sh Penna R.....61¾
10 sh Com'h Pk.....54	10 sh Leh Val R....60

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 16.—The Flour market is without change worthy of special note. The demand is very moderate and confined to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $5 20@5·75; extras at $5·75@6 25; Northwestern extra family at $7@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do., $6·50@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·75, and fancy brands at $8@9·50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $6. In Corn Meal no sales.

There is very little prime Wheat offering and holders of this description are firm in their views. Sales of Indiana red at $1·65; 1600 bushels Ohio do. at $1·65@1·66; a choice lot at $1·70; 1000 bushels fair Pennsylvania do. at $1·48; and 400 bushels poor white at $1·75. Rye sells in a small way at $1·05 for Pennsylvania. Corn is very firm at the advance recorded yesterday. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 82@83c., and some Western mixed at 79@80c. Oats are stronger and 700 bushels white sold at 65c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand and 300 bushels sold at 11¾@12¼c. per lb. Timothy may be quoted at $6·50@7, and Flaxseed at $2·10.

Whisky is unchanged; 30 barrels Western ironbound sold at 93c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....53 | 2 P. M.....56

SUN RISES.....6·10 | MOON SETS.....3·43
SUN SETS.....6·3 | HIGH WATER.....10·3

(By Cable.)

LIVERPOOL, March 16.—Arrived, ships Harmonides, from Mobile, and William Ross, from New Orleans.

LONDON, March 16.—Steamship Prussian, from Portland, touched at Moville to-day.

Steamship America, from New York, touched at Southampton to-day, en route for Bremen.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 16.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Sch Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, New York, do.
Schr W. Richards, Smith, Cape May, Simnickson & Co.
Schr Hope, Smith, Salem, do.
Barge Reading RR. No. 10, Adams, Astoria, do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug